INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
13

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

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VOL. XVIII NO. 189— BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MOTILALJI'S HEALTH CAUSES GRAVE ANXIETY

BOMBAY MUST GIVE LEAD

—:o:—

Mahatmaji As A Feminist

SWADESHI IS MY MISSION THROUGHOUT LIFE SAYS ACHARYA RAY.

BENGAL WOMEN DEFY PURDAH AND THEIR HUSBANDS AND GO TO JAIL

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray made valuable suggestions to organise the Swadeshi movement on a permanent basis.

Though the Acharya is 70 years old, he has the spirit and vitality of youth, and this was evident as he talked enthusiastically about his favourite subject of Swadeshi, tired as he was after his long journey from Calcutta.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

"I have not been able" he said "to get myself much mixed up with politics proper, as throughout my life, constructive work is my "forte". In Bengal, as elsewhere, everyone who is a staunch Khaddarite is also a Gandhite. Hence it is that that when Mahatmaji made his historic exodus to Dandi, all the workers in Khddar, as represented by the "Khadi Prathisthan" and the "Abhoy Ashram", etc. of Calcutta, plunged headlong into the fray.

DISCIPLE OF MAHATMAJI.

I am perhaps the only devoted disciple of Mahatmaji who is outside the prison bars. And, therefore, a very heavy burden has fallen on my shoulders, over and above the burden of three score years and ten which, according to the Biblical saying, is the allotted span of human life. Swadeshi has been my mission throughout my life, and hence whenever there is a call on its behalf, I have to respond to it even to the neglect of my favourite chemical researches.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI.

"I have always held that mere boycott, unless it is followed side by side with the production of those articles, which have to be imported from abroad, is bound to end in failure. Boycott, after all, is of a temporary nature, and is resorted to to subserve political ends. It may be able to extort concessions from our rulers. And when the object is partially served, it is apt to be called off. And then people again take to "Vilati" (British) articles. Whereas, Swadeshi means the use of indigenous articles, whether the political grievances are removed or not.

STOP THE DRAIN.

If we want to stop the drain of crores of rupees, year in and year out, and thereby prevent the continuous impoverishment of our unhappy land, the only effective way is the starting of those industries which will supply us with those articles which we have been using.

Then again, boycott as a political weapon lays stress upon those articles which have to be imported from Great Britain, whereas one who is genuinenly imbued with the Swadeshi will equally avoid articles manufactured in all foreign countries, including America, Germany and Japan. As far as the impoverishment of our land is concerned it makes no difference whether our wealth is drained away to England or to other countries.

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA.

Asked about his suggestions regarding the present Swadeshi movement, Acharya Ray said that intensive propaganda is necessary to keep up the spirit. We are a forgetful people, and like confirmed opium-eaters we get drowsy, and electric shocks have to be imparted every now and then to wake us up from our stupor. Hence the need of a permanent Bureau, the object of which is not only to preach Swadeshi but also to manufacture swadeshi goods.

BOMBAY FIRST.

I naturally look to Bombay to take the lead in this matter, because in industrial matters, in trade and commerce, she has always been in the forefront; whereas we in Bengal have been idealists but not practical in the world of business. We have more talkers than workers. Bombay has produced captains of industry and merchant princes. Her sons have never looked to Government service as the be-all and end-all of existence. And that is the reason why you in Bombay have been so very successful in your efforts to be self-reliant as far as possible.

GANDHIJI'S INFLUENCE ON WOMEN.

Asked about his views on feminism, the Acharya spoke about the great moral effect of Mahatmaji's movement on the women. Mahatmaji is a feminist, he said. His influence is remarkable on the women of the whole of Aryavarta including Bengal, which is a purdah-ridden province. For the first time in history, ladies have come out of the Zenana, discarding the veil, and have come to the fore in Bombay to take their due share in the present movement. Not only in Calcutta, but in the remote villages also, they have begun to take a prominent part in picketing and even in defying the police, and carrying on the propaganda, in spite of the ordinances.

A GODSEND.

So Mahatmaji's movement has been a "God-send" in the history of female education in Bengal. I have known cases where ladies have defied their husbands, and Government servants and gone to jail cheerfully for taking part in Civil Disobedience. In fact, Mrs. Hansa Mehta has had her counterparts in Bengal also.

It is a spectacle for Gods to enjoy to find ladies literally immured within the four corners of the Zenana coming out and presiding over monster meetings and infusing heart even into their timid men-folks.

ACHARYA RAY AND STUDENTS.

Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray will address the students of Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Bombay Students' Union will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, at 4-30 P.M. to adopt a constitution.

DR. RAY TO ADDRESS WOMEN.

A meeting of women will be held on Wednesday in Sukhanand Dharamshala, C. P. Tank, at 4 p.m. when Dr. P. C. Ray will speak. All sisters are invited.

DR. RAY AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting will be held in new Patker Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra on Wednesday at 10 a.m. Dr. P. C. Ray has kindly consented to speak.

All are cordially invited.

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION.

The Classified Trades Exhibition organised by the Deccan Merchants' Association will be opened at Madhavbag, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. by Acharya P. C. Ray.

Seva Dal Rally.

There will be a rally of Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers of all Wards at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant at Gowalia Tank Maidan when Acharya P. C. Ray will inspect the Seva Dal Army.

Working Committee Meeting Postponed To August 27.

DELHI, Aug. 24.

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee has been postponed to August 27.—Free Press.

"WE ARE INNOCENT"

A Congress Worker's Plight.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL VINDICTIVENESS.

SHOLAPUR, August 23.

Dr. Antrolikar a prominent Congressman who is undergoing rigorous imprisonment for three years in Sholapur jail and who is an accused in the Court Arson Conspiracy Case made the following statement before the special Magistrate, Sholapur:—

"I have been a public worker in Sholapur District. My work is chiefly on behalf of the Congress. Every Congressman is pledged to non-violence. I am a member of the District and Taluka Congress Committee and also one of the Secretaries of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

When Mahatma Gandhi launched his campaign of civil disobedience I was invested with the responsible task of preaching non-violent civil disobedience in Sholapur and other districts.

Any man endowed with ordinary share of common sense will condemn the wanton destruction of property as described by the witnesses, and much more so a Congressman. As a responsible office-bearer of the Congress and of the civil disobedience movement whose sheet-anchor is non-violence, it passes my comprehension, that they can harbour the slightest idea about committing such an offence.

AN EYE-SORE.

Since my activities began, I have been an eye-sore to the local bureaucracy. I have been charged before two Magistrates under section 117 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, where I declined to defend myself. That I am included in the proceedings before your Honour under section, of the most rebellious criminality is an indication that the local Government officials are not satisfied with the three years imprisonment that I have been awarded, and wish to take the fullest vengeance against me.

The whols case against me is false. If I have anything more to say, I will add in the Court of Sessions."

The accused are four in number in this case including Dr. Antrolikar. Mr. Antrolikar is being prosecuted under section 20-B along with the second accused Govindlal. The accused numbers 2, 3, and 4 are being prosecuted under sections 436 and 147 I. P. C.

The three accused stated they have committed no offence and reserved further statements to the Sessions Court.—Free Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

—:o:—

Because Lathi Charge Failed.

ONE GOND KILLED.

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

News has been received here that a small party of police seeking to arrest Gajan, a Gond, in connection with the forest Satyagraha, were attacked by several hundred Gonds near Shahpur, in Betul District. The head constable, two constables and some forest guards were seriously injured. It has not been possible to trace one constable. Subsequently the District Superintendent of Police, with a party of police, reached the spot. He found Gajan surrounded by about a thousand Gonds near a village. The Circle Inspector, in attempting to arrest Gajan, was beaten and badly injured. A lathi charge was tried but failed. Some shots were fired, killing one Gond. The Gonds dispersed but are again assembling. A party of fifty armed police has been sent down from Nagpur. Mr. Chitham, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, also left Nagpur this morning.—A. P.

NOT FREE FROM ANXIETY.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal's Health

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is ill was examined to-day by Sir Nilratan Sircar, eminent physician of Calcutta, and also by an eminent pathologist. His condition is reported to be not free from anxiety.—A. P.

Jailed For Hoisting National Flag.

VALOD, Aug. 22.

Messrs. D. L. Mehta of the Satyagraha, Premshanker Jivanram, ex-Talati, Mathubhai Kalyandas, a merchant, Harmanishanker Ganapatishanker Desai and Dr. Mangaldas Motilal, Captain of the Vanar Sena, were tried to-day for hoisting the national flag on Progvad on the 11th inst. under Section 143 and 447 I.P.C. and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press.

MEERUT JAILOR'S DISCOURTESY.

—:o:—

Maulana Azad's Treatment In Jail.

DILATORY TACTICS FOR INTERVIEWERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 24.

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary All-India Congress Committee, who went to Meerut on Saturday to interview the Acting Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad regarding certain outstanding matters of the public importance could not meet him in jail in the morning, although he was present at the District Jail immediately after the Maulana had been brought there from Garhmukteshar.

Owing to the dilatory methods employed by the Jailor, Mr. Rao was prevented from obtaining an interview till 3-30 p.m. He had to write to the District Magistrate and secure the required permission. He felt that vexatious difficulties were being placed in the way of business interviews with under-trials which ordinarily should be easily arranged for.

JAILOR'S DISCOURTESY.

Even in the course of the interview, when the Maulana was quietly discussing the question of the next acting President with the Secretary, the former was asked with scant courtesy by the jailor to speak up.

It is learnt with resentment that a man of the Maulana's position was brought down to Meerut in a motor lorry from Garhmukteshar and not in a car after nearly 36 hours journey, including two nights. The Acting President of the Congress was made to travel 30 miles of a not smooth road in a shaking lorry. Further no special arrangements were made for him in jail. He was merely kept along with special class prisoners. Local Congressmen had to arrange for his needs in the afternoon.

Maulana Azad At Meerut.

—:o:—

MEERUT, Aug. 23.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived at Meerut at 9 a.m. to-day. He was detrained at Garhmukteshar Railway Station at 7-42 in the morning and taken by motor to Meerut, a distance of 30 miles, where he was lodged in the jail. No date has been fixed for the trial.

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has arrived here for interviewing Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The city is observing a hartal to-day.—A. P.

"WE ARE NOT TIRED OF FIGHTING"

—:o:—

Peace Negotiations Are Too Premature.

MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH DAILY IN GUJRAT.

SURAT WOMEN TO PICKET ALL LIQUOR SHOPS FROM SEPTEMBER.

"In my personal opinion the peace negotiations are far too premature. With regard to the revolution that we are bringing about in the mental attitude of our people I am not wrong in saying that the iron is red hot and we can shape the iron just as we please, but if it is allowed to cool down to any extent, then we shall have to reheat the whole thing again. That is why I do not think that the peace or truce will be to our advantage," observed Dr. Sumant Mehta, the well-known leader of Gujarat in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

When our representative asked what was the attitude of other Congress workers in the Gujarat, Dr. Mehta added: "They are all of the same opinion. We are not tired of fighting." To a further question Dr. Mehta said that on the whole the Civil Disobedience movement was very strong in all the parts of the province and there was no slackening on the part of the people.

The Congress workers as a matter of fact were so engrossed with the work they had in hand that did not even care to think about the result of the peace parleys. If at all the negotiatons resulted in the declaration of any peace or truce, they thought it would not be to the advantage of the present movement.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN.

Questioned as to the chances of the 'No-Tax" campaign being started in Gujarat Dr. Mehta said that though he could not say definitely when the movement would be started, but preparations with that end in view were going on and Bardoli, Jalalpur and other Talukas were being organised for that purpose.

"As you know," he said, "18 villages in the Borsad Taluka have already refused payment of land revenue and they are determined to fight out the issue."

Describing in details the work that was being done at present in the Surat District to stop the sale of foreign cloth and eradicate drink evil, Dr. Mehta said: "I will not be wrong in saying that Surat District has responded well to Mahatmaji's call, in the way of encouraging Swadeshi, picketing of foreign cloth shops, production of Khadi and the picketing of liquor and toddy shops.

The Surat district has the unenviable reputation of being one of the most drunkard district in the whole of India. In the City of Surat alone we have got about 50 liquor and toddy shops to picket. You easily understand this when I compare it with the City of Ahmedabad, which has a population nearly three times larger than ours.

Besides there are about 50,000 mill-workers. Still there are only seven liquor shops in Ahmedabad and a few more shops of foreign liquor. If I mistake not in the Surat district there are about 1,200 liquor and toddy shops including booths near the trees, which are called 'mandvas'.

WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Since Mahatmaji asked ladies to shoulder the responsibility of stopping the sale of foreign cloth and to put a stop to the drink evil, Miss Mithuben Petit organised about 14 centres in the various talukas of the district. The work in Surat city is headed by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. I have seen very excellent work being done in Ahmedabad and in Bombay by the ladies and I have nothing but admiration for the splendid work they are doing.

KHADI PRODUCTION.

But I must say that each district or locality has its own speciality and in the Surat district the work of Khadi production is going very strong. There are villages in the Chorasi, Jalalpur and Bardoli talukas where almost every house has got a spinning-wheel. We insist upon the people carding their own cotton and we have made it difficult for people to purchase ready-made slivers.

We are trying our best to see that the yarn spun on the spinning-wheel and the Takli is good in quality and for that purpose we send our expert men and women to teach the whole process of converting cotton into yarn. We have got about five centres where we are putting up handlooms of different sizes in order to produce cloth and we expect to train up a large number of workers. Even in the case of weavers we do not utilise the professional weavers, but train our own men from the backward classes, because it is our ex-

(Continued on Page 5.)

BIG MUSLIM ZAMINDAR ARRSESTED.

—:o:—

Faridpur Sensation.

(From A Correspondent.)

FARIDPUR, Aug. 23.

Mr. Choudhury Moazzem Hossein alias Lalmian, a big zamindar of East Bengal was arrested this afternoon in connection with a speech delivered in Madaripur on July 30. School and College students followed the car in which Mr. Lalmain was taken to the Court and large crowds of people thronged both sides of the road while he was taken to jail.

Sjt. Balvantrai Thakore, a prominent Congress Worker of Ahmedabad and one of the Proprietors of the Proprietory High School, Ahmedabad is undergoing a sentence of six months at Sabarmati.

Sjt. Anandi Thakore, a prominent member of the Ahmedaoad Youth League, who was arrested in the first batch led by Seth Ranchhoddas for Dharasana Salt Raid at Barejadi and sentenced to 3 months' R. I. He was for a month and half at Worli temporary jail and was later on sent to Visapur. He is to be released to-day.

Sjt. Jivanlal Diwan, a prominent worker of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee Ahmedabad, and one of the proprietors of the Proprietory High School, Ahmedabad, the recognition of which has been cancelled by the Government. Mr. Diwan is sentenced to S I. for 1 year

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—An INFLUENTIAL FIRM of Mill Stores Suppliers in Bombay and Ahmedabad to work as Selling Agents for well-known products manufactured in India, for the last 15 years, such as Liquid and Powder Glaze, Vegetable and Animal Tallow, Sizing and Finishing Oils, Soaps, Gloys, Gums, etc., etc. Apply Box No. 226, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3103

WANTED—Educated respectable gentlemen to take up the agency of a firm, dealing extensively in Coal, Tea, Hardware, Machinery stocks and shares and also the settlement of claims of all description. A very paying proposition. For the form of application for agency, please write to Messrs. PROTIVA AGENCY, Post Box No. 2318, Calcutta.
A

WANTED--A qualified and experienced LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Bijay Hospital, Dungarpur. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dungarpur State, (S. Rajputana.)
A 1382

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED?—If so, why don't you ask assistance and register your name for employment. Send anna stamp for particulars Post Box No. 840, Bombay.
A R3106

WANTED.—A MEDICAL MAN to buy or conduct in Partnership established dispensary in a wealthy Hindu locality. Apply to Box No. 218, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3089

WANTED—An experienced and well qualified INDIAN SPINNING MASTER. Apply with certificates and terms to:—THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD LTD., Narada Road, Ahmedabad.
A 1316

WANTED—One B.A., B.T., or UNDERGRADUATE with S. T. C, or B.A. or undergraduate holding 3rd year certificate, as Administrative Officer, on Rs. 75—1—3—105/-. Applications should reach, with copies of testimonials to the President, Anand Municipality, not later than 15th September, 1930.
A 1342

Educational

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 3rd, 4th and 5th December 1930. Applications received up to 30th September. Syllabus and application form supplied on receipt of five annas in postage stamps. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E 1412

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE. London diploma in two months, taught free by Post. December examination. Apply prospectus. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3088.

Loans

LUCRATIVE SHARES of old established concern available. Opportunity not to be missed. Prospective investors required to invest not less than Rs. 2,500. For full particulars apply confidentially to Box 223, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
I R3097

FRUITS AND SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES PEARS sent very carefully packed to any part of India by V.P.P. at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrois Orchards, Kulu, Punjab
1324

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40 days internal use turns white hair into jet black by the roots for ever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, prolongs life. Price Rs. 10, Doorweshi Medical Works. No. 8 Laharia Sarai. (Bihar).
M 1382A

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply "Saila Asram," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3102

Houses & Flats To Let.

SHOP at Marian Mansions Clare Road, Byculla, adjoining Post Office. Apply to F. X. ALPHONSO, 2nd Floor.
C R 3094

TO BE LET—First, Second and Third Floors of 9-13, Mirza Street off Abdul Rehman Street. Apply DASTUR & COMPANY, Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or Mr. Kachwalla next door.
C 1471

TO BE LET—PADAMSEE HOUSE Princess Street, Room No. 13. Apply A. HASANALI & Co., Chukla Street.
C R3105

TO LET—At Andheri, near Railway Station, a BANGLOW with a garden, fountain, well, guest House, servants' quarters and big verandha. Apply Box No. 219 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3091

Books & Stamps.

BOOKS ON CAREERS.
(1) Guide to Imperial Government Services and Competitive Examinations. (2) Guide to Punjab Government Services. (3) Guide to Foreign Studies (U. S. A., Germany, France and Japan. (4) Guide to British Studies (England, Canada, Australia, Africa etc.). (5) Guide to Indian Studies (Engineering and Industrial). Highly reviewed by the Hindu (Madras), The Tribune (Lahore) and the Indian Literary Review Bombay etc. Pages 150-200 each. Price Re. 1/8 each Postage extra. All 1930 Editions. FORWARD BUREAU, Lahore.
B

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT NASIK.—A large PLOT of LAND, nearly eleven acres centrally situated within two Main Roads near Government Press. Splendid opportunity. Submit offers to: D. MACROPOLO & CO., Bombay.
N 1460

FOR SALE—One secondhand 1000 KW. Escher Wyss turbo set. For full particulars apply Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 1466

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from CIVIL ENGINEERS for the post of Inspector of Lighthouses.

Applications should reach the Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, before 7th September, 1930.

Candidates should have the following qualifications:—Age not less than 30 years and preferably not more than 40. They should hold a degree in Civil Engineering, or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and should have had considerable practical civil engineering experience.

The conditions of the appointment are:—

Agreement for four years, terminable on six months' notice on either side, with prospect of permanency;

Pay Rs. 1,000-50-1,500 a month;

Leave according to the Fundamental Rules.

Post carries benefit of special provident fund with subscription up to one-twelfth pay and Government contribution annually at 75 per cent of subscriptions;

No quarters will be provided, nor allowance in lieu thereof.

Candidates should forward the following information:—

Place and date of birth, religion, parentage and profession of father; schools and colleges attended with dates; degree or diploma obtained with copies of certificates; details of practical experience with dates and supported by copies of testimonials.

1449

Public Notices

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of August, 1930, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 79 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

79. On a show of hands every member holding Deferred Share or Shares only present in person shall have one vote and every member holding Ordinary Share or Shares present in person shall have ten votes. Upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Deferred Share and ten votes for every Ordinary Share held by him. When a Corporation being a member is present by a proxy who is not a member, such proxy shall be entitled to vote for such Corporation on a show of hands.

(2) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 93 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

93. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares of the face value of Rs. 2,500.

(3) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 126 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

126. The profits of the Company made during the financal year or other period comprised in the accounts submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting which it shall be determined to distribute in dividend with any profits carried forward from past years shall be applicable in order of priority in manner following:—
Firstly to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares to the close of such period;
Secondly to the payment of a dividend for such period at the like rate on the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares;
Thirdly the residue shall be applicable as to one half to the payment of a further dividend on the Ordinary Shares and as to the other half to the payment of a further dividend on the Deferred Shares.

(4) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 162 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

162. In case of a winding up of the Company the assets available for distribution among the members shall be applied, first, in paying off the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares, secondly, in paying off the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares, and thirdly, the balance (if any) shall be divided as to one half among the holders of the Ordinary Shares rateably in proportion to the number held and as to the other half among the holders of the Deferred Shares rateably in proportion to the number held.

Should the abovementioned Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1930, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents
1342

Public Notices.

TO ALL OVERLAND, WILLYS-KNIGHT AND WHIPPET OWNERS.

Over Rs. 1,00,000 worth of genuine spare parts and accessories for the above cars being sold off at ridiculously low prices. Car owners requiring these spares now or later will find it to their advantage to write for quotations for their needs to the Liquidator, Nagpur Automobiles and General Engineering Co. Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation, Nagpur C. P.
1465

PUBLIC NOTICE.

1. OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of a Refreshment Room and Restaurant as a going concern.

2. Household furniture and articles are also to be sold.

Intending purchasers are requested to apply for detailed particulars of (1) and (2) aforesaid to the undersigned on or before the 30th August, 1930. Sealed offers in respect of (1) and (2) should be delivered in the undersigned's office on or before the 4th September, 1930, between 11-15 a.m. and 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) The sale is subject to a reserved price. The Receiver is not bound to accept the highest or any offer and reserves the right of rejecting any offer without assigning any reason for such action.

LAKHIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Receiver in Suit No. 1727 of 1930.
6, Bell Lane,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1470

Wanted.

WANTED—Wholesale SELLING AGENTS for a large group of Bombay Cotton Mills in all important consuming centres in British India and Native States. Mills are making all Counts of Yarn to 80s and all types of cloth suitable for India. Applicants must state previous experience and enclose Bankers' references. Apply Box No. 229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
1473

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this MONDAY morning, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
25th August, 1930.
1461

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 24101 to 24115 and fifteen "Preference" Share Certificates Nos. 992 to 1006 of the Tata Power Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Kamta Prasad Kacker have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to Mr. Kamta Prasad Kacker.
B3189

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Mr. H. H. Sawyer and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay
Bombay, 17th July, 1930.
1312

Public Notices

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

WANTED.—An experienced man for propaganda work in the Province of Bombay in connection with the sale of Soft Coke for domestic purposes. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Travelling Allowances according to Government Rules. Preference will be given to him who has experience in canvassing and possesses local knowledge of the Province. Candidate selected will be on probation for six months and if confirmed his services may be retained for a period of four years. Services are terminable on one month's notice on either side.

Applications will be received up to the 1st September, 1930, and are to be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, superscribed "Application for Propaganda Officer."

J. R. HARRISON,
President,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
Calcutta,
Dated the 19th August, 1930.
1463

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF THE DAY FIXED FOR SETTLING THE TERMS OF PROCLAMATION OF SALE.

:o:
(ORDER XXI, RULE 66 OF CIVIL P. CODE.)

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE OF THANA, AT THANA.
Regular Civil Suit No. 287 of 1926.
Regular Darkhast No. 260 of 1930.
BANDE ALLI BHOJABHAI, Caste Musalman, Occupation Trade, of Bombay . Plaintiff

versus

HAJI SULEIMAN GANGJI, residing at present at Mombassa, East Africa ..... Defendant.

To,
The abovenamed Judgment-debtor.

WHEREAS in the abovementioned suit the abovenamed decree-holder has applied for the sale of your mortgaged immoveable property situate at New Mill Ward, Kurla, Bombay Suburban District; you are hereby informed that 15th day of December, 1930, has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of the sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 20th day of August, 1930.

(Sd.) M. R. KORDE,
Clerk of the Court.

Seal of the Court.

(True Copy.)
M. R. KORDE,
Clerk of the Crown.
1468

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 CASES RESOLINE CANVAS SHOES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions, will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the party concerned on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms.

5 Cases each 30 pairs Resoline Canvas Shoes. Crepe welted sole. (Not vulcanized) size 3 to 11.

25 per cent deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within three days of the sale.

Private offers will be received before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES ARABIAN RED HANDKERCHIEVES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Seth Laljji Dayal and on account and at the risk of Fyam and Jacob Fattal.

12 bales each containing 100 dozen Arabian Red Handkerchievs, 15in.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TIME:— 5—7—9—11 P. M.
SHREE KRISHNA FILM CO'S
Fascinating Love Drama
SUVARNAMALA
Featuring Miss Sardar, Miss Vasanti and Vishnu
"Oh, Ye Travellers on the thorny highway of love enjoy your yothful days, for life is fast slipping away.

This Evening at 6-30 P.M. & Every Evening at 6-30 P.M
Balmohan's Another Sensation of the Stage
पूर्णस्वातंत्र्य
or Complete Independence
Wednesday, 27th at 3-30 P.M.
Special Matinee Special Matinee
PREM-DEVATA
See our Jackie Coogan, Ram and Shed Tears of Joy!
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THE Goodbye Kiss

LOVE LAUGHTER THRILLS
ALSO
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
MICKEY MOUSE
AND
Pathe Super Gazette
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Daily 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Wed., and Friday. Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
The Courageous, Death Defying Lover Whom Every Modest Maiden Dreams about.
RICHARD TALMADGE.
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"THE CAVALIER"
7 Gorgeous Reels.
No Man could catch Him. No Blade could pierce His Heart—But a Woman Did Both and For Her Happiness He Gambled With Death!
Unrivalled for Speed—Thrills—Action—Romance.
Also 2 reels comedy.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
BUSTER KEATON in
SPITE MARRIAGE
A Love Story in a Gale of Mirth!

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THE WONDER SHOW OF 1930 STAGED IN BREATH-TAKING MAGNIFICENCE!
Broadsides of Fun ..... Decks aring with the tap of dancing feet ..... Beautiful Girls ..... Riotous Colour ..... lilting melodies and sea-tangled romance!
RADIO PICTURES.
MUSICAL WONDER SHOW
HIT THE DECK
WITH
JACK OAKIE
POLLY WALKER.
and a thousand other players, singers, dancers, funsters and beautiful girls!
9 Great Song Hits 9
BREATH-TAKING SCENES IN TECHNICOLOUR!

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Can love wipe out a woman's past? Can a plaything of Men find and hold True Love?
Thrillingly, Daringly, Movingly vivified by—
NORMA TALMADGE.
In her Greatest Heart-drama:—
THE WOMAN DISPUTED
A Never-to-be-forgotten Entertainment.
A Powerful Heart Drama that Tingles with the Laughter and Tears of Humanity.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WIZARD
featuring
EDMUND LOWE
An Excentric Scientist transforms a huge ape into a half human creature to wreak his master's vengeance.

CROWN
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Time 5, 7, 9, and 11 Sat., Sun.
and WEDNESDAY MATINEE 3 P.M.
A SUVARNA PICTURE.
Present ..
Rup Basant
featuring
MASTER BACHOO.
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(Endowment Assurance.)

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Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

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Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager.* Bombay Branch.

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AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

RS. 5½ CRORES IN TREASURY BILLS THIS WEEK.

Wanted Declaration For The Stock Exchange Board.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

BOMBAY, August 22.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY

With but little demand and an abundant supply of funds, the money market ruled easy and there were numerous leaders of call money at 2 per cent throughout. Even the large purchases by the market of treasury bills during the week, which amounted to nearly Rs. 5-1/2 crores, although to some extent offset by maturities, have so far left the money rates unaffected. In the absence of any real trade, further blocks of floating funds may find their way into treasury bills. As a matter of fact, the trade demand this week shows a substantial fall of Rs. 277.35 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2½ per cent. two months 2¾ per cent. three months 3 per cent., four months 3¼ per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 15th August 1930 shows an increase of Rs. 184.22 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 24,11,07,000 as compared with Rs. 30:57 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 25.07, an increase of 2.15 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 37.38 lakhs and Rs. 109.09 lakhs respectively, while Inland Bills are up by Rs. 23.36 lakhs. Government deposits have fallen by Rs. 253.61 lakhs to Rs. 18.37 crores while other deposits have increased by Rs. 152.89 laks to Rs. 75.37 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

A steady tone prevailed in the guilt-edged market and there was a fair enquiry for various scrips particularly the short-term bonds. The new loan was in demand at a premium of 2 to 3 annas per cent. and a moderate quantity changed hands. It would appear that a portion of the last week's large disbursements is steadily flowing into these scrips. A feature of the week was a spectacular rise in 3½ per cent. Paper, which touched Rs. 64 owing to a heavy bear account, giving an upper hand to the bull speculators. Ready is quoted at a premium of about 3 annas over forward. In 1945-55 Loan, similar conditions obtained and the price touched Rs. 100-7 for cash against Rs. 100-4 for 15 days forward delivery. 5 per cent. 1933 Bonds steadied to Rs. 99-14, while 1939-44 declined from Rs. 94-12 to Rs. 94-6 and 1935 to Rs. 96-4. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 101-1 and Rs. 101-14, 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained steady at Rs. 104-13. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 73-4 and 1934-37 to Rs. 98-4. 4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan improved by 4 annas to Rs. 83-12, while 1934 bonds receded to Rs. 94-14

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months' Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 19th August. Total amounts offered were Rs. 68,75,000., and Rs. 3,08,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-3-0 and above aggregating Rs. 48,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three month bills at Rs. 99-0-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99 received approximately 70 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,51,50,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-15-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months Treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 20th to Monday the 25th August at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 13th to 18th August amounted to Rs. 68,50,000 and Rs. 2,80,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 26th August and payment for the same to be made on Friday the 29th August. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 127.22 lakhs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 170.62 crores. Silver coins and Silver bullion under coinage have risen, the former by Rs. 52.22 lakhs to Rs. 114.04 crores and the latter by Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 5.18 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. The metalic reserve ratio to circulation is 88.79 as against 88.70 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 15th August 1930 is given below:-

Liabilities. (in crores.)
Notes in Circulation Rs. 170.62
Rupee Redemption Rs. 40.00.
Total Rs. 210.62

Assets (in crores).

	Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	105.89
Rupee securities	18.39
Gold securities	51.19
Gold coin and bullion held in India	32.28
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.87
	210.62

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 40.99 per cent.

N. B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assured to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was featureless in the absence of both export and import trade. Operations such as there were, were in the nature of "budla" namely selling ready T. T. and buying three months forward with a view to invest funds into treasury bills. Owing to the activities in the American corn market following the drought seriously injuring the local crop, fair quantities of wheat are being booked for export from Karachi, The following are the forward rates:—August to October 1s. 5-3/4d. November-January 1s. 5-25/32d. and February 1s. 5-3/4d.

The dollar sterling quotation remained steady almost at the level of dollars 4.87-1/8. French francs appreciated from 123.87 to 123.81. The Belga and the Italian lira were quoted at 34.86 and 93.00.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of July 1930:—

Total Exports (including re-exports) of private merchandise Rs. 20,69 lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 13.65 lakhs.
Net movement of treasure imports Rs. 1,89 lakhs.
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure, in favour of India 5,51 lakhs.
Less balance of remittances of funds adverse to India Rs. 2 lakhs.
The Net balance of trade in favour of India Rs. 5,49 lakhs.

GOLD.

Distinctly quiet conditions prevailed in the gold market and prices declined about one anna per tola, ready being quoted at Rs. 21-7-3. The demand has fallen off with the daily offtake not exceeding 10,000 tolas, while supplies are fairly ample being about 3½ lakhs tolas including sovereigns. The price of the latter remained stationary at Rs. 13-9-3 for ready and Rs. 13-9-0 for 5th September settlement. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 11-3/8d. closed at the former level of 85s. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 9th September settlement and Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 8th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £23,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £83,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2268 bars and Rs. 25,796 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 27,500.

RESENTMENT IN SHARE BAZAR JUSTIFIED.

Resentment has been growing against the action of the committee in closing down forward trading altogether. The opinions expressed by eminent lawyers of the City touch only the legality of the action and certainly do not prove its necessity. Besides their respective opinions are based upon their interpretations of the rule and by no means from the final judgment in the matter. If the Committee are of the opinion that their inaction is in the best interests of the market, they should make public the reasons upon which their decision is based, as in the absence of such an open declaration, the present resentment is fully justified. The necessity of frequent closures, and for such long intervals, of a stock market which is not necessarily a speculative one, suggests the inadvisability of any forward dealings whatever and it might be well for the Government of Bombay to take a prompt action in the matter and prohibit, for the time being at least, forward business entirely. By so doing those who are associated with the market merely for purposes of speculation will soon disappear and business will be conducted on a bona fide basis. More of the genuine investors will be attracted, since prices will be based upon the intrinsic position of the concerns and not dictated by speculators. The risk of the brokers will also be considerably minimised since business will be confined to genuine transactions only.

Andhra Valleys showed a sight improvement to Rs. 628/12, while Tata Power Ordys fell to Rs. 470. Katni Defds., remained unchanged at Rs. 720.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 1245 with Contributories at Rs. 316/4. Bank of India shares receded to Rs. 83/8, while those of the Central Bank steadied to Rs. 15/8 x d.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

—:o:—

No Inclination To Buy.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

As a result of the continued sharp decline in cotton during the last ten days prices in yarns have been considerably affected and it has been practically difficult for the dealers to dispose off their holdings even at heavy loss owing to the darth of the buyers. As usual in declining markets buying is very limited and hand to mouth and as several people in Trade have been still looking for lower cotton, it is natural that they do not show any inclination to make purchases of yarns in any big quantities. The political situation also is getting worse day after day and the latest reports go to show that the conditions have been as bad in up-country districts as in Bombay. Amritsar and Ahmedabad are the latest victims of the repressive policy adopted by the Government and the news of the arrest of the Acting President of the Congress and such other actions on the part of the Government shake the confidence about the Peace movements amongst the general public and the view is gaining ground that there is hardly any chance for peace at the moment. Reports of continued hartals from different parts of the country and also in the local markets have been causing constant anxiety to the trade and further still the latest move regarding the boycott of the European managed mills in Bombay has been engaging the attention of the general public. In the midst of such circumstances it is not very surprising that nobody is prepared to take any risk and naturally dealers, middle-men, and up-country buyers as well as consumers have been only buying very very sparingly with the result that the stocks with the mills have been steadily increasing both in cloth an in yarns. Combined with this, the continued weakness in cotton has brought about a serious state of affairs in the yarn market and the general feeling has been so very nervous that dealers do not look at any proposition for making any purchases either in yarns or in cloth for fear of further loss. The future outlook is very very gloomy and uncertain and there are hardly any signs of any material improvement in the general conditions in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

The strong Boycott movement is responsible for absence of any sales in English yarns even from stock lots and our dealers have been losing very heavily in their stocks. Forward business is practically neglected.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There have been some sales in Japanese and Shanghai yarns and although prices have declined further they are saleable even at a loss. The bulk of business even in this yarn is materially affected due to Swadeshi propaganda.

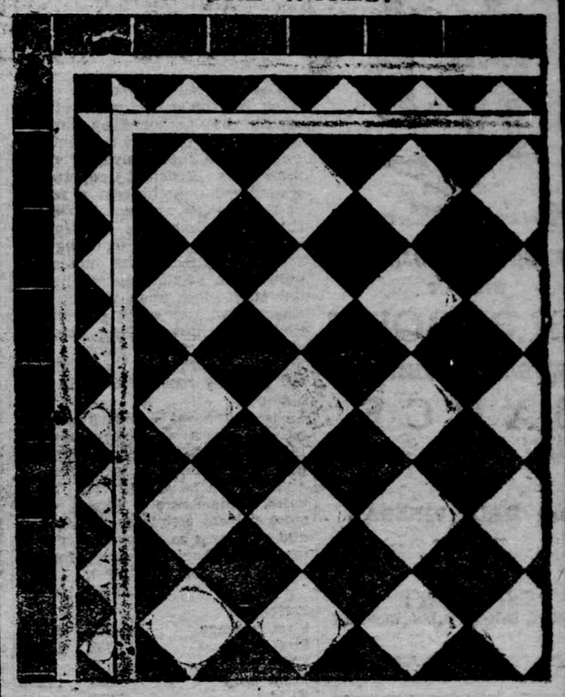
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There have been regular enquiries from the Punjab as well as from the Southern Indian markets, but the prices offered are very very low and the business resulting is only small. It is quite natural that when some of the consignments on behalf of the makers have been offered directly at these places at lower rates, buyers will not pay higher prices for stocks lying in Bombay, particularly when the sales of this class of yarns at the present moment are reduced to less than 50 per cent. owing to Boycott movement.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of our mills have lowered their limits for all kinds of yarns but yet owing to considerable decline in cotton and due to depressing political situation, buyers are difficult to find. It is also believed that if the general situation does not show any improvement, several mills will be compelled to close down from the 1st of September and the unemployment will be still further increased. If this happens it is verey probable that about a lakh of mill-hands will be rendered idle in Bombay and a serious situation will be created in the next few days. Some people have been hoping for the results of the Peace negotiations and expects some improvement if the results are favourable. On the whole the future tendency of the market is not in any way hopeful. Monsoon so far has met with satisfactory progress in many parts, but more depends upon the course of the cotton prices as well as the course of the political situation for the next few days.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.

Chemical Food.	Easton Syrup.
Syrup Hypophosphite Comp.	Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.
Syrup of Comp. Glycerophosphates.	Concentrated Sarsaparilla.

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Raw Cotton Situation.

AMERICAN SITUATION WEAK.

Ideal Weather In India.

The American Market ruled weak in the early part of the month, but gathered up strength towards the close as the publication of the first Bureau Forecast drew near. Insistent reports of widespread drought cast a feeling of nervousness amongst Bears and this caused extensive pre-Bureau covering with a corresponding stiffening of prices. The subsequent publication of the figures had a damping effect upon Bullish sentiment and the ensuing liquidation and short selling knocked prices down by 70 points, state Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co. in the monthly report dated the 11th instant.

The Bureau of Statistics computed on August 8th, the crop at 14,362,000 bales with an estimated par yield of 155.2 lbs. per acre and ginnings up to August 1st, 77,956 bales. This figure is larger than most private estimates published, and compares as follows with estimates and final production for the last three years (in '000s).

	1930-31	1929-30
Estimated		
First acreage	45,815	43,457
First forecast	14,362	15,543
First ginning	78	30
Final crop	----	14,545
Yield	155.2	155
	1928-29	1927-28
Estimated		
First acreage	46,695	42,683
First forecast	14,291	14,360
First ginning	88	16
Final crop	14,269	12,778
Yield	152.9	154.5

We cannot but regard the above estimate as distinctly bearish. It is true that the drought is still persisting and that it may cause further damage, but on the other hand, in the face of present world conditions even a materially shorter crop would be ample to satisfy the requirements of the trade.

STATISTICAL POSITION.

An outline of the Statistical position as it appears to us to-day is as follows:—

	Bales
Crop (Estd.)	14,362,000
Carry-over (Estd.)	5,500,000
Supply	19,862,000
Consumption (Estd.)	13,250,000
Estimated carry-over into Season 1931-32	6,612,000

The market may be still influenced by further reports of drought, but we think that unless present conditions change materially, a higher level of prices is, for the time being, improbable.

INDIAN COTTON.

The Indian Market was weak in the early part, but showed signs of considerable strength during the second half of the month, mainly owing to the satisfactory and continuous offtake of ready cotton and the fact that prices are still well below parity. As a matter of fact it did on several occasions fail to respond to lower American advices and as a result the Indo-American parity has narrowed considerably of late.

PRESENT PARITY.

Notwithstanding the weak position in America, we do not look to materially lower levels in India. Our market through intuition, coincidence or under the influence of outside factors appears to have more than discounted the American slump, and prices, especially of Oomra and Bengal, are considerably lower to-day than the lowest point touched by them in 1926 though America was then substantially lower than it is to-day. The following comparisons make this evident:—

	December 3rd, 1926	To-day
January New York	11.67	12.83
April-May Broach	247	224
D-J Oomra	235	186
D-J Bengal	209	162

It appears to us therefore that there is little scope for a material decline while there is ample room for an adjustment of Indians to a more normal parity, and though we do not preclude the possibility of dips, we would advise our friends to be cautious whilst operating on the short side, and to bear in mind that an adjustment in the parity is more probable to occur through Oomras and Bengals appreciating in relation to the Broach Contract.

NEW CROP PROSPECTS.

The New Crop has been progressing under what are on the whole ideal weather conditions. Complaints of drought received from the Khandesh Berar and C. P. districts a fortnight ago, but adequate rains have fallen since and the crops are now making a normal progress.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

The latest information to hand points to the fact that there is an aground reduction in the area sown, details of which are as follows:—

Style.	Reduction.
Khandesh	12 p.c.
C. India	12 p.c.
Berar	9 p.c.
C. Province	12 p.c.
Moglai-Nager	25 p.c.
Bengals	10 p.c.
Broach	10 p.c.
Surti	25 p.c.

No hasty conclusions should, however, be drawn from this reduction, as the yield per acre in India is very erratic, and the loss in acreage can easily be made up by an increase in the yield under the influence of favourable weather.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Our market has presented a more settled appearance during the month under review and the ensuing re-establishment of confidence, though only partial, has nevertheless caused a satisfactory volume of business to go through. If the change in the atmosphere becomes a lasting feature, an expansion in the demand may be looked forward to as stocks in India have now sunk down to a healthy level and mill stocks of Indian cotton throughout the world are reported to be none too high.

TEXTILE TRADE.

The position remains unchanged and mills' difficulties were increased by the frequent closing of the cloth market during the month which interfered seriously with clearances. A number of concerns have closed down and unless there is an abound improvement in the near future others may follow suit.

The Bombay Stock has again registered a reduction over last month's figures, and it is now more or less normal for this time of the year.

The Ready Cotton Market was active throughout the month and the offtake was satisfactory. Exporters were the chief buyers, a good and consistent business being reported from the Far East. The Continent was lately reported to be inactive.

UNSOLD COTTON.

The unsold stock has shown a reduction of 134,000 bales and as the cheaper offerings are being taken up the basis is gradually stiffening. We think that this narrowing tendency in the basis is likely to continue and should not be surprised if ultimately Old Crops were quoted on a par with New especially if arrivals of the latter were by any chance delayed.

There is little change in the qualities available as the demand during the month embraced a fairly wide range of grades, but top qualities of Bengal have practically disappeared. The stock of Stapled Cotton is still very small and we do not think that it is likely to increase as mills have been free buyers of Staples upcountry this year as a consequence of which few unsold parcels of such varieties have been finding their way to Bombay. The American cotton import point being still high, we advise our friends not to remain short of stapled requirements especially as the Moglai is one of the few districts where the monsoon has not been very satisfactory and a shortage in the earliest stapled varieties, namely, the Latur-Nanded styles is not unlikely.

STATISTICAL SITUATION.

The Offtake: We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	For the month of July.	From 1st Sept. to July 30.
Oomras	112,000	898,000
Broach	12,000	87,000
Bengals	13,000	135,000
Sundries	2,000	69,000
	139,000	1,189,000
Same time last year	138,000	1,284,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exporters	113,000	861,000
Mills	10,000	248,000
Other Buyers	16,000	280,000
	139,000	1,189,000

The Unsold Stock: The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on August 1st, 1930:—

Oomras		
C. P. No. I and II	75,000	
Berar	86,000	
Khandesh-Malhia	58,000	
Maglai	130,000	
		349,000
Bengals		
S|Punjab		
Rajputana	26,000	
U. P.	7,000	
		33,000
Broach Surti		32,000
P|American		1,000
Dhollera		23,000
Western Comptah		18,000
Karangani Cambodia		5,000
African		3,000
		464,000
Vs. a month ago		598,000

The stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	464,000
With Exporters	285,000
With Mills	160,000
Sold but not weighed	10,000
Total	919,000
Vs. a month ago	1,158,000
Same time last year	977,000

VISITORS TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

:o:

Alleged Discourteous Treatment In Yeravada Jail

The Secretary, Anti-Liquor Satyagraha Samiti, Ahmedabad, writes:—

In my capacity of the Secretary of the Anti-Liquor Satyagraha Samitee, I started from Ahmedabad, to see nineteen labour volunteers, imprisoned in Yeravada Jail. Before starting I had obtained permission of the Superintendent, Yeravada Jail, and he had informed me that I would be allowed to see the prisoners on any day between 4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. I saw the Superintendent on the 13th instant, in the Central Prison, and requested him to allow me interview with the 19 prisoners, in whom I was interested. The Superintendent told me that I should call at the prison at 4 p.m., and would be allowed so see 9 prisoners only; the remaining ten prisoner could be seen on the following day. He was talking to me through a barred window, and I had to keep standing all the time.

Exactly at 4 p.m. I reached the Central Jail, but was stopped by the sentries, patrolling near the outer gate from approaching the gate. In a rude manner, I was asked to get away from the gate, and stand at a distance of 100 yards. When I told them that I had the permission of the Superintendent, they pushed me and threatened me to charge with their batons unless I quitted the jail precincts. I asked them to take my note to the Superintent. but they would hot bear me, and advised me to return to Bombay. I waited there up to 5-30 p.m., when a clerk of the Central Jail passing by the way informed me that I should go to the Camp Extension Jail, for the prisoners whom I wanted to see, were housed there. I was completely in the dark up-to-now, for the Superintendent, had not at all informed me anything about the Camp Extension Jail. I at once proceeded towards the extension jail, but my carriage was stopped by the police, when I was at about 3 furlongs' distance, from the jail gate. The sentry on duty asked me to produce a permit from the Main Prison and did not allow me to proceed. I saw one European Officer, who asked be to come on the next day. I may mention here that one family from Borsad who came to see a prisoner, were meted out the same impolite and rough treatment.

On the 14th instant, I went to the Extention Jail at 7-0 a.m. and approached the Jail Office, after considerable difficulty. I was asked to send in a fresh application, and had to wait for more than two hours in sun and shower. At about 10 a.m. a note from the Superintendent Major Galvin, I.M.S. informed me that I would be allowed to see only one out of the 19 prisoners, as the jail rules permitted an outsider to interview only one prisoner at a time. I was allowed only seven minutes to talk with the prisoner.

Thus I have been put to an unnecessary expense of about Rs. 50; after having been promised, by the Superintendent. I have been refused to see all the prisoners in whom I was interested, and put to unnecessary trouble. The behaviour of the jail officials. especially the subordinate staff, was impertinent, insolent and arbitrary. Is this the manner in which responsible men should be treated by jail officials?

"Deka" Wires And Cables.

The Deutsche Kabelwerke were established in 1890 and own a cable and Rubber works at Berlin and a Cable and Copper Works at Ketchndorf, near Frustenwalde. The works at Ketchndorf cover 375 acres of ground and 35000 square yards of buildings, and a water frontage of 1100 yards with their own harbour and quays. The generating machinery in their own power station at the cable works has a capacity of 3,000 kilowatt. The boiler house has a monthly consumption of 1,500 tons of Coal. Steam is raised at 40,000 kg. per hour.

As a side line the works have a special department for cable joint boxes and accessories. The large well-lighted halls of the Cable Factory are all fitted with travelling cranes, and are laid out in such a way that from raw materials to finished cable and despatch, there is one continual manufacturing process in the same direction, reducing the handling to a minimum.

Messrs. J. C. Karaka and Co., of 127,1 Fort Bombay, are the Agents for the sales of cables of all classes manufactured by this Company.

East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.

In the Directors' Report for the Year ended 31st December 1929, submitted to the shareholders of the East and West Insurance Co., it is stated, "inter alia.":—

During the year 682 new proposals for assurance amounting to Rs. 12,64,500 were received. During the Year 609 new polices assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 10,37,000 were issued and out of the assured amount a sum of Rs. 21,000 was re-insured. The rest of the proposals were either rejected or awaiting completion at the close of the year. The net new premium income in respect of new business after deducting the re-insured portion amounted to Rs. 56,823/2/. The premiumincome during the year after deducting the re-insurance amounted to Rs. 1,88,403/11/0. Interest on investments after deducting the Income Tax was Rs. 25,869/12/5. The total income amounted to Rs. 2,14,337/11/5. The Life Insurance Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 3,46,903/.

Claims presented during the year amounted to Rs. 44,216/1/0, out of which Rs. 22,357/1/0 by death and Rs. 21,859/ by maturity, making a grand total of Rs. 2,05,000/ since the inception of the Company. Out of the outstanding claims at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 13,714/14/0, claims of over Rs. 5,600/ have since been paid leaving a balance of a little over Rs. 8,000/. Even this amount would have been paid off but for want of necessary evidence or proof required to be submitted by the claimants. On the completion of the title papers, no claim will remain undischarged. The Directors have been endeavouring to dispose of all claims with as much speed as possible.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY

THE FOREMOST INDIAN MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE RICE MILL PLANTS WORKS AHIVANNI. DIST. THANA OFFICE:— 132 MEADOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY. ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION. G.G.DANDEKAR & Co.

Indian Products For Indian Homes!

India imports 20 Lakhs worth of Polishes annually.

USE 'Lotus' Polishes and KEEP THE MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

'LOTUS' BOOT POLISH.

'LOTUS' METAL POLISH.

Sealing Waxes, Disinfectants.

Suppliers to—Indian Stores Department, Army Department, Railways and thousands of satisfied customers all over India.

Manufactured in India by: JALLO SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES CO., THE MALL, LAHORE.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL REPUTABLE STORES.

USE KATNI Stoneware Pipes and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour. Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd. Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd. (Established 1878.) 23-25 Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden and Co. Funded Capital Rs. 5,75,000. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only. Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary. The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription. For details apply for a copy of rules to:— GAJANAN SADANAND DIXIT. Secretary and Treasurer.

Film Destroys Teeth and robs them of all lustre

It clings to teeth—ordinary brushing fails to remove it successfully. A new way dentists urge

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit, or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

9-15-B

TILES AND MARBLE MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS SAJAN & Co. FORT-BOMBAY

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., O.L. Parbatipur, N. B. Rly. (Bengal).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

WANAR SENA RALLY.

All the Wanar Sena members are required to be present punctually at 5 P.M. on Wednesday at the Gowalia Tank Maidan to attend the Rally in honour of Acharya.

Tre children should be sent in clean clothes.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

NATIONAL GIRLS' BRIGADE.

The above Brigade will have their usual parade at the Congress House to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 a.m.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

DEATH.

CORREA.—Sunday, 24th, at Secunderabad, Deccan, suddenly, CHARLES MARK, of the Indian Finance Department. Deeply mourned.

PERFORMANCE OF "VIJAYA DANK"

IN AID OF CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In aid of the Central Board of Volunteer Corps, a dramatic performance of ("Vijaya Danka") will be shown by Gujarati Sarwajanik Amateurs Club at 9 to-night at the Ballwala Grand Theatre. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

Tickets will be available all the day.

Bhandarkar Anniversary.

The fifth Anniversary of the death of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar will be celebrated at the J. N. Tata Hall of the Institute, Poona, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 5.30 p.m. when Dr. B. Breloer, Privatdozent at the University of Bonn (Germany) will deliver an Address on "Dharmashastra and Comparative Jurisprudence." Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra will preside.

Navajivan Sangh.

A meeting of the representatives of all the Carding and Spinning classes, Sanghs, and Mandals of the Bombay city was held on Friday, 22nd instant at 8-30 p.m. in Navjivan Sangh, Princess Street, when the delegates of the following Sanghs and Mandals as well as some other members were present.

(1) Navjivan Sangh.
(2) Fanasvadi Rashtriya Sevamandal.
(3) Bharat Takli Mandal.
(4) Maharashtra Khadi Sangh.
(5) Shree Bhangvadi Rantia Prachanak Mandal.
(6) Rashtriya Kala Mandir (Malad).

The following resolutions were passed.—

It is necessary to take advantage of the public interest in Ganesh Utsav in order to propagate Spinning and Carding.

This meeting requests the general public to arrange the Akhand Charkha (i.e., 24 Hours' Spinning) programmes in such Utsavs.

RAILWAYMEN TAKE SWADESHI VOW !

—:o:—

In order to carry the message of the Indian National Congress to each and every corner of Nation the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee inaugurated a programme of Labour Week during which number of meetings were held among the working class people and huge processions were being organised.

Similarly a meeting of the B. B. C. I. Rly. Workers was announced and it was held on Thursday evening at Delisle Road Parel Pro. Dharmanand Kosombi presided.

The President in the course of his speech emphasised to the men the importance of the present national struggle. He impressed upon the minds of the audience the wide idea and importance of the present struggle in which the Congress seeks co-operation from all sections of the men. He advised that it was the duty of every Indian to sink all differences and to join hands with the Congress.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Shaikh, Abdul Rasid, Sharma of Kashmir, Miss Sir Desai, and Nandurbarkar who made vigorous speeches supporting the President. They said, the Railwaymen and other workers who under certain circumstances, cannot join this movement, directly can at least take vow of Swadeshism and can retrain from all alchoholic drinks. That would also be much help in the service of nation.

Thereafter the resolution pertaining to boycott of Foreign Goods and of Liquor was unanimously passed.

Mr. Manuel Fernandez while thanking the Chairman explained the position in which the Railway Workers were placed and as such they could not take active part in the campaign he assured the Congress that the Railwaymen will not lag behind in following the constructive work of the Congress.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.

Great Response By The Parsis.

The Swadeshi Bazar drew a very large number of Parsis on Sunday evening; about seven thousand is the number of visitors on a low estimate. A good number of Bombay and Ahmedabad mills are at the Bazar and large purchases were made. At the Bazar full size samples of Dacca mulmuls and dhotis,—which are not for sale—are also seen.

Miss Manerikar, and Messrs. Kashiker and Parvalker gave a programme of music on Sunday evening. Messrs. Patvardhan and Ramrao will give another programme on Monday evening.

The Bazar will be kept open on Wednesday between 9 and 12 in the morning. In the noon between 3 and 9 it will be kept open for ladies of all communities.

Reading Of Proscribed Patel Report.

Proscribed literature was read on Sunday morning at a public meeting in Khar. Mr. V. A. Sundaram, who returned from Poona to meet Mr. V. J. Patel, addressed the meeting and spoke of the tragedy that was enacted at Peshawar in April last and asked the people to remain calm, courageous and cheerful in the midst of the tornado that was blowing around. He read extracts from the Patel Peshwar Committee Report.

Mr. Sundaram addressed another meeting at Matunga and exhorted the people to sacrifice their wealth and comforts for the emancipation of the motherland.

Mr. Sundaram left for Poona, where he proposes to read the proscribed Patel Report to the public.

WORKERS' PROCESSION.

Mrs. J. Desai Leads.

(Through Mandvi District Congress Committee.)

In order to show complete sympathy for the Congress, the workers started a huge procession under the auspices of Mandvi Congress Committee on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. Mrs. Jayalaxmiben Desai, the Secretary of the labourers B. N. T. Sangh, was at the head of the procession.

The military band of the Congress attracted all sorts of people, and they all joined the procession which was more than a mile long, the Satyagrahi volunteers formed the vanguard.

National Flag On Bavla School.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The students of Bavla English School hoisted the national flag on the school building, despite the threats held out by the Headmaster. The School authorities ask the Police to take away the flag from the building, while the Police asked the Headmaster to do it. The boys have decided that, if the flag is removed, they must not attend school without the flag flying over it. The school belongs to the Local Board.—Free Press.

WOMEN PICKETS AT CUTTACK FOOTBALL.

CUTTACK, Aug. 20.

Men and women volunteers picketed at the play ground when the All-Orissa Athletic Association opened its football season on August 18. It went on the 19th and on both these days the games had to be abandoned. It has now been decided by the Association to hold the matches within the walled playground of the local College.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

CASE AGAINST MRS. ZUTSHI.

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

Lively proceedings against Mrs. Zutshi, in the female jail commenced to-day. The accused in the course of her statement protested against the use of the word "filthy" in the complaint filed by the Prosecution. She strongly objected to the Police report stating that she used filthy language or connived at others doing so. She said that the officer concerned was either not acquainted with the significance of the word or deliberately used it to insult her knowing that she would not defend herself.

HIGHLY COLOURED EVIDENCE.

During the examination speeches were delivered when she said that it was made clear that even the Prosecution evidence was highly coloured and perverted and that it did not give the slightest justification to remark in that nature. No Indian lady, she further stated, capable of using filthy language would allow others to use such language in her presence. As gentlemen, the Government officials who sanctioned the Prosecution based on such a report should protect a lady's honour, especially when they knew that she did not offer defence on principle, however harshly she may be treated.

Orders were reserved.—Free Press.

SUNDAY CRICKET

Jai Scores Century For Hindu Gymkhana

The match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club yesterday attracted many spectators. Winning the toss Dongre and Vithal opened the innings at 11-45 a.m. The first pair batted confidently, but Vithal left after scoring 14 runs. When Jai went in runs came freely, and the Quadrangular batsman made many forcing strokes all round the wicket. His splendid innings realised 119 runs and included eighteen 4's. The Hindu Gymkhana were able to declare at 307 for eight wickets. Talpade took heavy toll of the Elphinstone Club wickets and capably backed up by Merchant, dismissed them for 108 runs on the stroke of time. The Hindu Gymkhana thus won comfortably by 199 runs with two wickets in hand. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA —1st Innings.

S S Dongre, c Pavri, b Wadia	38
P Vithal, c Surveyor, b Marolia	14
L P Jai, c and b Daruvalla	119
V M Merchant, l-b-w, b Mistry	26
B D Jog, b Daruvalla	9
S K Pawaskar, b Mistry	31
P J Chury, b Wadia	23
R J Gharat, b Daruvalla	36
D D Himdlekar, not out	0
M S Gurtu and D S Talpade did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total	307

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
H P Mistry	13	70	1
K H Marolia	20	92	1
N Wadia	10	50	2
S Daruvalla	17.2	84	3

ELPHINSTONE C. C.—1st Innings.

M R Edanwala, c Merchant, b Talpade	25
D P Tata, c Pawaskar, b Talpade	0
H Mistry, b Gurtu	3
D Kapadia, b Talpade	4
S Daruvalla, b V M Merchant	42
J S Daruvalla, c Pawaskar, b Gharat	18
F S Pavri, b Merchant	0
N N Contractor, b Talpade	15
K H Marolia, b Talpade	0
N B Wadia, not out	0
Extra	0
Total	108

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Talpade	17	42	5
Merchant	12	36	3
Gurtu	8	15	1
Gharat	10	15	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA DRAW WITH PARSI GYMKHANA.

The Islam Gymkhana entertained the Parsi Gymkhana on their ground, the match commencing at 11-30 a.m. After winning the toss the Moslem team batted and scored 199 for 9 wickets. Kadri and Shakoor contributed 49 and 52 (not out) respectively, by careful play against good length bowling. Hakim played havoc with the Parsi batsman, returning an analysis of 5 wickets for 28 runs. Only Marshall who was run-out obtained 21 runs. Kalapesi however by stone-walling tactics saved the Parsis from defeat. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

A A Fyzee, c Colah, b Marshall	0
S G Ismail, b Marshall	0
G H Kazrani, c F Kapadia, b Marshall	25
S M Kadri, c Kalapesi	49
M A Sheriff, l-b-w, b Marshall	2
H G Khairaz, c Nariman, b Colah	29
I A Shakoor, not out	52
A G Khairaz, b Colah	13
H G Kazi, c F Kapadia, b Engineer	9
A A Hakim, l-b-w, b Colah	3
S K Nathani, not out	4
Extras	17
Total (for 9 wkts)	199

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
B Kapadia	20	40	1
Marshall	25	68	4
Engineer	7	21	1
Nariman	2	11	0
Colah	9	37	3
Baria	3	9	0

PARSI GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

S H Mehta, c Shakoor, b Hakim	2
F K Nariman, c Nathani, b Hakim	17
S H Colah, c Nathani, b Hakim	15
Marshall, run out	21
F E Kapadia, b Kazrani	16
H J Engineer, b Hakim	4
B K Kalapesi, not out	3
F P Tawadia, c Fyzee, b Kazrani	4
P M Katell, c and b Kazi	5
P S Grant, b Hakim	1
E T Baria, not out	0
Extras	14
Total (for 9 wkts)	102

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W
Hakim	20	28	5
Kazrani	11	33	2
Kazi	14	32	1
M A Sheriff	2	5	0

BAN ON "SAK" TO CONTINUE.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn Adamant.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Mr. Saklatvala has officially been notified that the ban on his admission to India will not be removed.

Mr. Saklatvala whose passport has just been renewed for three years, has received a letter from the Foreign Office, stating that Mr. Henderson had consulted Mr. Benn in regard to the request that passport should be made valid for India, but Mr. Benn is unable to recommend any modification of present position.—Reuter.

500 ARRESTED FOR FOREST SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

C-P'S Contribution.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

Partial Hartal was observed in the City yesterday on account of Congress President's arrest.

To-day Abhyanker Day was observed and a huge procession started from the Congress House and ended at Patwardhan ground. A Mammoth meeting was held with Mr. Salve in the chair. The procession passed without any untoward incident.

The total arrests from C. P. Marathi Districts aggregate 500.

AHMED HUSSEIN TAGARI JAILED FOR MAKING SPEECH.

He Come From S. Africa For Civil Disobedience

BROACH, Aug. 22.

Mr. Ahmed Hussein Tagari of Ankleshwar was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for making a speech on the Prisoners' Day. He is the first Muslim to be arrested in the district. He is an old Swaraj soldier, who went to Nagpur with Dr. Chandalal in the flag Satyagraha. He left Africa leaving his business and forfeiting his right of entry into the dominion to join the present movement.

Three volunteers from Jambusar Messrs. Kantilal Manilal, Trivikram and Bhagvatprasad Mulshanker were sentenced to two months', one month's and five months' rigorous imprisonment respectively under the Ordinance VI.—Free Press.

DR. GOPICHAND PUNISHED IN IN JAIL.

GUJRAT, Aug. 23.

It is stated that Dr. Gopichand who is serving his term of imprisonment in the Special Jail is being punished for some breach of jail rules with regard to letters. It is further alleged that the Doctor is being looked up in a cell from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 12 noon to 6 p.m. As the result of this cell-life for ten hours in the hot and sultry days of August, the Doctor has lost 14 lbs. in weight. It is also stated that the Civil Surgeon has written to the local Government about the condition of his health.—Free Press.

DOCTOR CONVICTED.

TANGAIL, Aug. 20.

Dr. Akshoy Kumar Guha, President of the Nagarpur Congress Committee, Babu Nalini K. Choudhury, a prominent Congress worker, Pandit Satish Chandra Chakravarty, of the Goyhata M. E. School, Babu Keshab Chandra Bose, his son, Chindra Bose and four other volunteers were arrested by the Nagarpur police on August 18.

They were placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tangail who sentenced them, with the exception of Babu Keshab Chandra and two others, to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under the Instigation Ordinance.—A. P.

Gujarat College Again.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The Principal Gujarat College has demanded "satisfactory explanation" from those students who went on strike in sympathy with the R. C. High School students who were charged with 'lathis'. Those students who were absent have decided to give the same explanation as resolved at their meeting. The strikers have decided to contend that they are past students of the R. C. High School and had consequently as a mark of sympathy towards the students of the institution gone on strike.

MAULANA BUKHARI IN KUSHTIA.

KUSHTIA, Aug. 20.

A public meeting was held yesterday on the Mohini Mills maidan, Maulvi Samsuddin Ahmed, President of the Nadia Congress Committee, presided. Maulana Sayed Shah Ataulla Bokhari (Ammir Shariffee, Punjab) was the principal speaker. More than five thousand people including nearly one hundred women of whom about 25 were Mahomedan attended. The Maulana spoke in Hindi on Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

"WE ARE NOT TIRED OF FIGHTING".

(Continued from page 1.)

perience that the professional weaver expects to get very high wages.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

With regard to the picketing of foreign cloth I feel that we have been successful to a greater degree than we ever expected. Several associations have promised severely to prohibit the sale of even a yard of foreign cloth till the Diwali is over and in the case of individual merchants, not associated together, we have been able to seal their stock of foreign cloth. Of course there are just a few more who are still obstinate, especially those dealing in cut-pieces, but we expect to continue the picketing of their shops until they yield.

LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

With regard to the propaganda against alcohol ever since the middle of April we have done a great amount of educational work, with the result that without any picketing a large number of toddy shops were closed. It is difficult to close a liquor shop, but the response of the people has been very remarkable. I think it would be fair to say that in the success that we have achieved it should be recognised that Mahatmaji's camps at Dandi and at Karadi were situated in the midst of our district and naturally we took the utmost advantage of his magnetic personality."

THEIR ORGANISATION.

Explaining how the work of picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops is organised, Dr. Mehta said to our representative: "It would interest you to know that we have an army of about 175 ladies mostly from rural areas who are working in our camps in the different talukas. We have had the advantage of having about 20 ladies from the Sabarmati Ashram headed by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, and the occasional presence of our President, Mrs. Abbas Tayabjee, whose granddaughter is in charge of one of our taluka camps.

WHOLESALE PICKETING.

In the city of Surat we have got about 150 ladies for cloth picketing, and for the whole-time picketing of liquor and toddy shops which we are to begin in the first week of September, we have been able to recruit for propaganda, as well as picketing work, ladies whose number will not be less than 2,500. I think that shows a most remarkable awakening among the women of Surat and I want to draw your particular attention to the fact that these ladies do not come from what used to be called the higher classes, like the Brahmins and Banias. This army consists of Kunbis, Ghachis, Khatris and Golas—that is to say, they do not belong to the 'bourgeoise' class but to that class which is hard-working, wherein women make their own individual income.

COMMUNAL CONCORD.

When our representative asked about Hindu, Muslim relations in Gujrat and the attitude of Muslims towards the present movement Dr. Mehta said that there was complete communal concord in Gujrat. "The general attitude of the Muslims of Surat is not unsympathetic towards the present movement. I have not so far come across a single Muslim, rich or poor, who has spoken against this movement. They are to a certain extent sitting on the fence, but even in this case I must make an exception of the Bohras who live in large numbers in Surat and Rander. They are definitely on the side of the Congress."

GOOD MUSLIM RESPONSE.

Explaining the same points further Dr. Mehta related the following significant incident to our representative. He said "When we started picketing foreign cloth shops in Surat we had received a private hint from our well wishers that we should avoid picketing shops of Muslim dealers in foreign cloth. Although we had Miss Hamida Tayabjee the grand daughter of Mr. Abbas Tayabji with us, we did not tackle those shops for the first few days, although we felt confident that there would be no trouble as far as we were concerned.

I am happy to state that the Muslim shopkeepers came to us in a deputation to protest against the differentiation and they told us that they were prepared to make the same conditions with us as the foreign cloth merchants of other communities, and to-day when our work of cloth picketing is nearly over, I can say that their response has been very good.

PARSI WOMEN PICKET.

"I have always thought" added Dr. Mehta, "that it is because we have not faith in the natural concord between the various communities differential treatment produces misunderstanding. When Miss Mithuben picketed Government offices against the entry of those who were going to bid at the auction sales of toddy shops, as many as seven Parsi ladies willingly joined her. I say this in respect to a fact that a large number of the toddy shopkeepers in our district are Parsis."

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO ACHARYA RAY.

Dr. Sir P. C. Ray, who is familiarly known as "Acharya," (Professor) received an enthusiastic reception from the public of Bombay on his arrival on Sunday morning from Calcutta.

His visit here is primarily in connection with the opening on Monday of the Classified Trades Exhibition organised by the Deccan Merchants Association at the Madhav Baug.

Acharya Ray was received at the Victoria Terminus Station by Dr. Sathye and Dr. Welkar, members of the Managing Committee of the Exhibition. Mr. Jamnadas Erunza secretary of the B. P. C. C. was also present at the Station.

About 70 lady members of the Hindustani Seva Dal, the male volunteers of the Dal, the Swastika League volunteers under Dr. Gole, and a large army of the "Vanar Sena" presented guard of honour to the Acharya as he came out of the platform. Several "Prabhat Pheris" including a Bengali one were also present at the station besides a large number of the public.

THE PROCESSION.

Acharya Ray was then taken in a procession through the principal streets, and all along the way he was cheered by throngs of people and flowers were showered on him by those in the balconies. He was garlanded at various places on the route.

Starting from Bhatia Baug, the procession passed along Crawford Market, Jumma Masjid, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Dadisheth Agiari Street, Fanaswadi, Thakordwar and Girgaum Back Road, terminating in front of the offices of the Deccan Merchants' Association at the corner of Kandawadi.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

Acharya Ray was then led up to the office of the Association where a select gathering was present including Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Mr. Narayan Vasant Desai Topiwala, President of the Association then read out the welcome address. In thanking the Managing Committee, the Acharya said that he was not a political leader, but an humble worker for the national cause in his own way. The Acharya was then entertained to a tea party.

Before departing, the Acharya visited the Swadeshi cloth shop of Mr. G. B. Joshi, Treasurer of the Classified Trades' Association, on the ground floor of the same building.

The Acharya who is putting up with Mr. S. C. Bannerji, Building Contractor, at Sleater Road, will be in Bombay for a few days. He will open the Classified Trades Exhibition at the Madhav Baug on Monday evening at 5-30 p.m.

"NAVJIVAN" PRESS.

—:o:—

Railway Contractor Refuses To Handle Machinery.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

All the machinery of the "Navjivan" press has been packed and to-day sent by train to Bombay. It is said that the Railway loading and unloading contractor refused to handle the packages of the machinery and so it was loaded and unloaded in the Railway wagons through local Government channel.—Free Press.

KURRAM MILITIA HEAVILY FIRED ON

Mohamands "Wave Pugree" At Aeroplanes !

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Latest reports from the North West Frontier state that there has been no movement on the part of hostile Mohmands. Reports about the collection of Wazir lashkar in Shawal are conflicting, but air reconnaissance has not yet revealed any trace of hostile gathering in Kurram area.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Trouble appears to be brewing on the Khariachi side. At dusk on 22nd, some four hundred hostile tribesmen advanced towards Khariache village but were held up by frontal fire of villagers and enfilade fire of militia in Khariachi post. During the night militia reinforced both the post and the village. Firing continued throughout the night with sharp bursts at times. Hostile tribesmen now occupy positions on the high ground across the border.

MILITIA FIRED.

Kurram militia transport were heavily fired on at long range on the morning of the 23rd instant and the militia post at Karlachi was under heavy fire on the same afternoon. Hostile tribesmen are reported to be awaiting reinforcements before attempting any further attack. Report from lower Kurram indicate the possible formation of a strong lashkar.

Kurram militia and village levies have made adequate dispositions to meet any attack. Discussions with Massozai Jirga are proceeding at Parachinar. Bannu police visited Hathi Khel, Wazir village, five miles east of Domel, and arrested three out of the four agitators who had convened a meeting for the following day. The thatched shed which had been erected for the meeting was demolished by the villagers themselves.

THEY LOVE AEROPLANES.

A later Royal Air Force message dated the 24th instant states that reconnaissance made over Mohmand territory yesterday reported less activity than on the previous day. No signs of lashkar were observed and aircraft were not fired on. One party seen waved their "pugrees" at the aeroplane. These were thought to be Khassadars sent up to assist friendly Mohmands.

Patrols over Tira reported no activity. Careful air reconnaissance over Fhawal, Western Waziristan, saw no trace of lashkar reported to be assembling in that area. One squadron from No. 1 wing stationed at Kohat proceeded to Miranshah yesterday to stand by in case of emergency. The squadron returned to Kohat in the evening.—A. P.

DISQUIET ON N. W. FRONT.

—:o:—

3000 Afridis And 4000 Others Preparing An Attack.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.

The hostile Mohmands have not yet moved. The Tarakzai and other Mohmand Khassadars have gone to Gandao to oppose any hostile Lashkar.

About 3,000 Afridis were present at the usual Friday jirga at Bagh yesterday, and an aeroplane engaged in recoinnaissance over Mohmand territory yesterday were fired at by parties seen in Upper Mohmand areas. The aircraft retaliated with bombs and machine guns fire.

In Upper Kurram area it appears that the hostile tribesmen have now turned their attention to Kharlachi side, about eight miles west of Parachinar. There was considerable firing in that area throughout last night and some hostile tribesmen were observed this morning.

The latest reports from Waziristan are to the effect that the Saif Ali and Pipali Kabul Khel Wazirs in Shawal have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of the Zilli Khel, Taji Khel and Gangi Khel Wazirs of Birmal.

A lashkar of about 4,000 is believed to have been collected with the object of attacking either Datta Khel or Wana. Warnings have been issued to all concerned and aeroplane reconnaissances will be carried out from to-day.—A.P.

"OCCUPY TIRAH".

Suggestion To Government.

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

Further developments in the Frontier are apprehended.

The advocates of the forward policy says the "Civil and Military Gazette", are urging the permanent occupation of the whole of Tirah as the only effective means of dealing with the present unrest. By doing this, the Govrenment will hold the key position.—Free Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1930.

INDIA AND FREEDOM.

—:o:—

Writing in the "Spectator" of mail week, Mr. C. F. Andrews asked: "Is it still too late to ask them (Europeans in India) to be ready to forego these special privileges and to throw in their lot politically with the country where they reside—as happens in Australia and Canada and South Africa." The answer was supplied only the other day by the Calcutta European Association. The resolution that was passed unanimously—thereby averting a "crisis"—and the speeches delivered during its discussion constitute the most illuminating commentary on the mentality of Britons—who unfairly call themselves Europeans—in India. A Mr. G. N. Andrews did not feel ashamed of saying: "Mr. Montagu had no nationality and, therefore, it was impossible for him to conceive what is meant by patriotism and Empire", thereby at once reviling the memory of a dead man and also denying Indian "patriotism" with the most impudent naivete. Mr. W. L. Travers, the President, was equally offensive. "They were not going to stand any longer any nonsense for discussing the future constitution of India with extremists and semi-extremists. It was time that the British should speak and speak strongly."

They did speak strongly. They thought in terms of "concessions" and threatened to teach Indians a "lesson". Why? Because these gentlemen, proud sons of the "mother of the free", regard India as their property and Indians as their slaves. Generations of plutocratic and political power over a helpless and hapless country has blinded them to the possibility that there may be such a thing as an indisputable and inalienable right of India to be mistress in her own house. They are intellectually and psychologically incapable of understanding an awakened India. Addressing a Parsi meeting the other day Mr. V. J. Patel said: "They can rule us with lathis and with force if they like, but remember they cannot trade with us with the help of these weapons." This is a truism realised by all, but not by them, thanks to the traditions of the last 150 years. No wonder that when it is suggested to them that they may be welcome to India as her sons and servants, but not as masters and exploiters, they are deeply shocked and shout "sedition". Unfortunately for "Europeans" in India, the music of "sedition", "concession", "lesson" and the protection of the brightest jewel as by "birth-right" is now too stale to be appreciated. Indeed India is "fed up" with it. It must, therefore, end.

But while one can take a tolerant view of the sabre-rattling of these bullies on the ground of tradition and habit, one finds it difficult to regard the attitude of the British Government with the same amount of patience. As has been pointed out by Mr. Brockway, Labour had pledged itself to "self-determination" for India. By doing so it was honouring its own basic philosophy: freedom for subject nations. In this connection Dr. Joseph Kruk, a leader of the II International, has given a significant interview to the London correspondent of the Free Press. He rightly believes that the movement which began with the liberation of countries in Europe cannot be completed without the freedom of subject nations outside Europe. And "it is for this reason that Europe is now looking to the Indian movement not only out of pure sympathy but also in the interests of all European workers." Dr. Kruk's British colleagues of the II International think otherwise. What a tragic irony that he should be obliged to say "We feel it is necessary to make the strongest moral protest against the present policy with regard to India." Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has broken with Socialist traditions and principles to woo Imperialistic "continuity". No wonder Mr. James Maxton finds himself obliged to recommend to India the historical method of discontent. It is a sad pity, but Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are steadily qualifying for the epithet that they were blessed with everything save the courage of their Socialistic convictions.

A PITIFUL SPECTACLE.

The Senate of the University of Bombay afforded to the public and to the youth of this Presidency hungering for better opportunities to equip themselves with higher technological knowledge the pitiful spectacle of a body of Pundits discussing proposals for the advancement of technological instruction for three solid hours and ending all this discussion—in smoke. Dr. Viegas had tabled a resolution requesting the Senate to take steps to start a college of Technology in Bombay. He had made detailed suggestions regarding the financial aspect of his scheme. To this proposal Principal Gokhale of the Karachi Engineering College moved an amendment indicating how the University would be able to finance the scheme initially from the funds available to it and suggesting that the Senate should appoint a Committee to consider the scheme, and that it "be authorised to approach Government, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, other public bodies and private individuals, in order to secure their co-operation in making an early start."

There was a stimulating debate on the original proposition and the amendment. Principal Gokhale's powerful, witty and exhaustive analysis, of the attitude of the Government of Bombay in pigeon-holing the Vishweswaraya Committee's report on technical education and of the attitude of those elements in the Senate that always tried to sidetrack the question of developing technological studies was in refreshing contrast with the supercilious indifferentism of Dr. Meldrum and the note of levity and ridicule in discussing the whole question, evident in Mr. Hamill's point of order. After a lengthy discussion it was suggested to the Vice-Chancellor by Mr. Hamill that the whole matter was outside the purview of the Senate at present, the Academic Council alone being entitled under Chapter VI, section 24 (e) of the Bombay University Act of 1928, to deal with this question first. The Senate was, in fact, legally entitled under Chapter III, section 18 (f) of the University Act to discuss the question and initiate such measures as it considers necessary for the promotion of technical instruction or any other branch of learning. Section 18 (f) clearly states that the Senate may "institute and maintain professorships and other teaching posts, University departments and hostels, found scholarships and prizes and encourage the pursuit of learning by other means." Under Chapter VI, Section 24(e) through the application of which the Vice-Chancellor, on the suggestion of Mr. Hamill, declared Dr. Viegas' proposition and Mr. Gokhale's amendment out of order, the Academic Council shall have "the power to propose to the Syndicate schemes for the constitution of University Departments, Faculties and Boards of Studies." But, except in the eyes of those who consider the Senate under the new Act as a mere debating body, shorn of all initiative and real power, the power invested in the Academic Council can by no stretch of juristic quibbling be held to preclude the Senate "the supreme governing body of the University", from initiating proposals to start a "University Department" and "encourage the pursuit of learning by other means." We must protest with all the emphasis at our command against the decision of the Vice-Chancellor which is an affront to the Senate.

There were points in the discussion that ensued on the proopsals of Dr. Viegas and the amendment of Mr. Gokhale, which should not escape public attention. The bugbear of Government's financial stringency was adequately exposed by Mr. Gokhale. The Government of Bombay, he said had ample funds to waste on Lloyd's Folly, and could find money for "lathi' charges" but when it was a question of technical instruction, which meant the opening out to Indian youth of a variety of other careers than the overcrowded ones of law, teaching and medicine, then the hackneyed excuse of "no money" was put forward. So very ill-defined and inadequate is the control of the University authorities over the Royal Institute of Science that those who direct its affairs are a law unto themselves and Government are notoriously indifferent to the public disappointment with the achievement of the Institute. It was never meant by those public benefactors who helped to call it into being that it should degenerate into doing the work of second-grade colleges. What is urgently needed amongst a section of the members of the Senate is a change of heart towards the whole question of technical instruction and it is significant that amongst those that treat it with indifference and ridicule are Pundits, not native to the soil. It is not finance that stands in the way. As Dr. Deshmukh pointed out Bombay's merchant princes are ever ready to open widely their purses for the promotion of educational and social welfare schemes. It is not finance, it is lack of will, and the youth of India, in particular, will note with resentment that those with lack of will succeeded in shelving the question and in making Friday's debate infructuous.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

The Patel Enquiry Committee's Report is proscribed. In arriving at this unjust decision the authorities have given evidence of their limited vision and foolish mentality because they fail to appreciate that although they can proscribe literature unpalatable to them, they cannot proscribe the soul or the mentality of a people. The suspicion in the mind of the public that in regard to the Peshawar tragedy the Government are determined upon a hush-hush policy and that they are, therefore, unwilling to see both sides of the case being judicially examined in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, will only be strengthened as a result of this proscription of the Patel Report. The Government's official enquiry was notoriously unsatisfactory from the public point of view. After the publication of the report by the Non-official Committee, the just and equitable thing for Government was to concede gracefully the insistent public demand for a thorough inquiry through a mixed committee, the composition of which would secure public confidence. Instead of this they proscribe the Patel Report. The step is a lamentable exhibition of want of tact, wisdom and the courage to face realities.

—:o:—

A SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT.

The judgement of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitting three volunteers of the Ville Parle Camp, who were arrested for distributing the Working Committee's resolution regarding the duties of the police and the military in certain specified circumstances, is significant. The learned judge holds that the exhortation to "all Indians in the Army and the Police to strive for Swatantra" is perfectly lawful. He further deals with the appeal to soldiers and policemen "that it is no part of their duty to commit cruel assaults on unarmed and ahimsak (unresisting) people even under orders of their superiors and that if they did so they would be liable for punishment themselves." The judge has no difficulty in regarding this appeal as "a mere statement of undoubted law governing the conduct of the soldier and the policeman." This judgment raises some interesting issues. We will confine ourselves to one, namely, that relating to the declaration of the Congress Working Committee as illegal. What justification had Government to characterise the resolution of the committee as seeking to seduce soldiers and policemen from their loyalty? For, after all, the resolution, according to a judge, only called upon them to do their duty and not to exceed the limits of the law while dealing with non-violent and unarmed people. It is evidently useless to expect the withdrawal of the fiat against the Working Committee. But we do wonder if the bureaucracy is unable to see that there is no justification for the continued drive against Congress Committees—the Maharashtra Committees were declared illegal yesterday. Such actions and the lathi charge such as that indulged in by the Ahmedabad police cannot, to put it very mildly, make for peace.

THE SENATE AND LATHI CHARGE.

While Bombay has been spared lathi charges for some days past, the citizens of Ahmedabad and Poona have had a bitter experience of them. In both instances the charge was most unwarranted. How these lathis charges embitter public feeling is brought into relief by the fact that even a body like the Senate of the Bombay University, in which the officials have a considerable influence, adjourned its sitting for two minutes in silent protest against the lathi charge in the compound of the S. P. College in Poona. Our Poona correspondent says that there is a general feeling that the Poona Police should make an "amende honorable" for the lathi charge. We are agraid the Poona public will soon be disillusioned for, evidently, under the Sykes-Hotson Raj, the Police can never do wrong.

"PEACE."

I readily meet your anxious quest.
Your "poet", sir "Scrutator",
An erring rhymster at the best,
Is certainly your debtor.

I'm grateful, sir, for what you've taught,
"Peace" with "ease"' poor rhymes;
But learn, "Scrutator", nor will it with aught

Save full "Swaraj" betimes.
Then be up and doing, sir!
"Peace" well rhymed will be,
When your pen goes wooing, sir,
SWARAJ—full, and free!

—"SEVIKA."

BOYCOTT AND THE MILL-OWNERS.

—:o:—

DUTY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

(By S. B.).

"I don't believe in princerple
But, Oh, I du in interst.'
The Biglow Papers.

With reference to the boycott of European managed mills, I venture to say that there is a good answer to every argument which Mr. Geddis advanced in the course of his interview with a Press representative.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PUNDIT MOTILAL.

Shortly after the Congress had decided on their programme for boycott of foreign piecegoods, the astute millowners of Ahmedabad saw their opportunity and opened negotiations with the Congress to arrive at a working arrangement under which their cloth could be sold under the direct protection of, and with the active assistance of the Congress. The Congress laid down the conditions on which it was prepared to co-operate with the Ahmedabad millowners, and these were agreed to unconditionally and without any reservation by them. When the Bombay millowners came to know of the move of the Ahmedabad millowners, they, too, evinced a great anxiety to come to an arrangement. The Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. H. P. Mody, and some of the Bombay mill agents saw Pandit Motilal Nehru several times during his visit to Bombay in June last. As there were several European-managed mills in Bombay and it was not convenient or practicable for them to conform to all the conditions which had been agreed to by the Ahmedabad millowners, Mr. Mody requested Pandit Motilal to make various modifications in the terms so that all the European managed mills could be included in the arrangement.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

In response to this, Pandit Motilal made concessions, relaxed some of the conditions, and in the case of other terms, agreed that they shoud not apply to some of the European-managed mills. The only point on which he was adamant was that all Managing Agents should agree not to deal in foreign cloth. He considered it grossly unfair that the Managing Agents of some of the very mills which were going to reap the richest harvest by the boycott should reserve to themselves the right to deal in foreign cloth. He said that while some of our own people who held large stocks of foreign cloth stood to lose crores of rupees and their occupation for all times, he could not see any equity in the European Managing Agents having a free hand to trade in foreign piecegoods. He said that if the European Agents wished to be true to their trust, viz., the mills they represented, they ought gladly to agree to the stipulation. These being the facts, how is Mr. Geddis justified in saying that the boycott is an act of racial discrimination? If there had been any truth in the charge, would the Panditji have made the large modifications and exceptions in favour of the Bombay mills which he did at the instance of Mr. Mody? The prohibition against dealing in foreign cloth is to apply to every mill agent in Bombay, whether Indian or European. How can it then be said that there has been a discrimination?

A QUESTION FOR MR. GEDDIS.

Mr. Geddis's next argument is that Europeans have only 25 per cent. of the business of importing piecegoods in their hands, that the remaining 75 per cent. of the business is with Indians and Japanese, these latter have not been boycotted, and therefore there is discrimination. How he could have made the second premises and drawn the conclusion he has, I do not understand. The Congess wishes to discourage the import of foreign piecegoods by every means available to it. If Mr. Geddis can show an effective way by which all the above would-be importers could be boycotted, I am sure the Congress Committee will be only too pleased to adopt it. What pressure or influence does Mr. Geddis suggest the Congress Committee can bring to bear on these importers? Any tips from inside knowledge that Mr. Geddis can give will be appreciated.

Mr. Geddis's further contention is that having regard to the present state of things it is not possible for any European to import foreign cloth. If that be so, then why has Mr. Geddis hesitated to give the undertaking, for it must be remembered that all the other terms have been agreed upon between the Pandit and Mr. Mody. These Managing Agents are also agents for manufacturers in England. When the latter find that they cannot sell their goods in India through the usual channels, viz., the Indian dealers, they will ask their agents in Bombay to explore other avenues for attaining their end. Consignment business may take the place of indent business.

WHY SQUEAL?

The last point Mr. Geddis made was that it was on principle that he had refused to give the undertaking. What is the principle involved? That the English Agents should have the right to trade as they think fit? Who has denied them this right? By all means let them exercise it, but they must be prepared in return to show the same freedom of action to the Congress and they must not squeal if the names of their mills are put on the boycott list. These gentlemen who are such sticklers for principle have overlooked the most vital one, viz., their duty to their mills. Have they consulted their shareholders and inquired if they can be relieved of their duties as managing agents since they are unable to discharge them by reason of their other interests which are in conflict? Hitherto they have dealt with the situation as if they were the owners of the mills and there was no such person as a shareholder. Now that so much publicity has been given to the question, I trust the shareholders will become alive to the situation and not allow their interests to be subordinated to those of the agents.

AHMEDABAD, August 22.

LATHI CHARGE IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ahmedabad is now no with tense excitement. This does not mean that it lacked so long in the popular demonstrations. On the contrary, there have been often in the past more exciting and critical moments, but the situations then were handled very tactfully by the authorities concerned, so much so that all fair-minded people fully appreciated the same and gave all credit thereof to Mr. Taylor, the Collector and District Magistrate here.

Unfortunately for Ahmedabad Mr. Taylor went on a casual leave and on the very next day of his departure Ahmedabad witnessed the first lathi charge and yesterday it was repeated. It is said to have been resorted to in the very presence of and on an inspiration from Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner, who was approached during the whole day by so many eminent citizens with a request to adopt a conciliatory and fatherly attitude towards the school boys, who simply wanted to hoist for a moment the Indian National Flag in the school compound, as done by others elsewhere, and pay it their due respect; but this die-hard official refused to comply with the same and acted not as a servant of the public but as if he were the master of their destinies. He betrayed a total lack of tactful resources in handling the situation. According to law and procedure he is said to be a mere head in the N. D. over revenue Collectors but not so over the District Magistrates in their executive capacities. One should, therefore, like to know what business had Mr. Garrett, as Commissioner N. D., to wield the executive powers as he is said to have done yesterday and has been in the habit of doing on similar occasions? What were the legal or lawful obligations that compelled his presence there in the school compound, dictating his will to the school authorities, who were otherwise said to be willing to compromise with the students?

Yesterday's was after all an innocent and a patriotic show by the school boys, which did not in the least deserve to be noticed so seriously or alarmingly by the school authorities. The Head Master of the school completely failed in his duty towards his pupils, who should have been treated as his own boys and in no case should have been allowed to be roughly handled by the police as actually happened yesterday. He should have used his common sense how others viewed the matter when he found most of his own subordinate teachers in favour of an honourable settlement of the question with the representatives of the students. I am told that a very great majority of his assistants were against him in resorting to stern measures and calling in the aid of the police, whereas he had the support of only a few assistants, and the Educational Inspector N. D., who was also present there and could, therefore, be called equally responsible for the incident. It was a mere matter of dispute—if at all it could be called as that—between the Head Master and his students and there was, therefore, no need at all to call in the police, because the boys had promised to behave well and as a matter of fact they did so. As an Indian and a man of learning the Head Master should have appreciated the underlying spirit of the boys and if he had the will it was certainly not at all difficult for one like him and placed in his position to find an honourable way out of the impasse, but, unfortunately, for all concerned he lost his self-control and hopelessly failed to assert his authority by not allowing the police and other higher authorities to interfere in his affairs.

The whole story of the Lathi

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Lathi Charge In Amritsar.

On Monday last Amritsar was given a good dose of lathis. Having banned a meeting of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha the police proceeded at about 11 p.m. to disperse the crowd that had gathered to hold the meeting. As the correspondent of the "Tribune", substantially supported by the Associated Press, says "....a general lathi charge followed. The spectators fled in all directions and it is stated that batches of policemen went round chasing the running crowd. Through whichever bazar the police passed, they are alleged to have beaten the passers-by and those sleeping on the platforms of shops including many chowkidars". They are also alleged to have entered some shops, beaten the shop-keepers, broken utensils and destroyed provisions.

Grave Allegation.

A committee of the Amritsar Bar Association is holding an Inquiry into the alleged excesses. Every witness who has appeared so far before the Committee has borne out the above grave allegations. Some of the shop-keepers have further alleged to have been robbed of their cash and cigarettes. Many of them have also referred to sneering remarks indulged in by policemen regarding "Gandhi Raj". All this has naturally produced a sense of panic in Amritsar and has created a sensation in the Punjab, but it has failed to move Government. Presumably, their police can do no wrong and their publicity department is too busy with anti-Congress propaganda.

Pundit Motilal's Illness.

The details about Pundit Motilal Nehru's illness cannot but increase public anxiety. It appears that in addition to low fever which he has been having for some time past, Pundtji is now spitting blood. These are alarming symptoms and must cause the country the gravest concern about his health. It is, however, a relief to know that the eminent doctors who were urgently summoned are now by his bed-side. They can be trusted to do the very best that is possible. But even medical ingenuity cannot change the environments in which India's great leader is forced to live with serious consequences to his health. Pandit Motilal Nehru must be released forthwith.

University Senate And Swadeshi.

At its meeting on Saturday the Bombay University Senate adopted the resolution moved by Dr. S. K. Vaidya that "in future the University shall always purchase, for all its requirements, goods of Indian manufacture, whenever such goods were available". The Senate has set a good example to other Universities in India by passing this resolution. Much depends, of course, on the manner in which the Executive of the University conforms with the declared wishes of its Senate. The phrase "whenever such goods were available" will, we hope, not serve as a loophole for escaping from strict adherence to Swadeshi but will stimulate efforts on the part of the Executive to make thorough inquiries for ascertaining if all its requirements cannot be met in the country itself.

Welcome Enterprise.

The "Negro World" of New York, "a weekly paper devoted solely to the interests of the Negro race" has embarked upon the welcome enterprise of giving information about the present political situation in India in its "Spanish Section". This weekly journal has a large number of readers who speak Spanish and is widely read in Central and South America. In its issue of Aug. 2, it has an article in Spanish on Indian affairs entitled "El Nacionalismo Indu." The article recapitulates the recent events relating to the Gandhi movement. Emphasis is laid on the non-violent nature of the struggle in which Indians are engaged and the remarkable self-restraint exercised by the Indian people in spite of repression.

ULTIMATUM TO EUROPEAN MANAGED MILLS

Settle With The Congress

OR WE SHALL SEVER TRADE RELATIONS WITH YOU

Selling Agents' Letter

The following letter has been addressed by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Messrs. David Sasson and Co., Messrs. Killik Nixson & Co., and Messrs. Toyo Potdan. It is understood that no reply has yet been received from the mills concerned:—

On behalf of the members of our Association and in pursuance of resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the members we beg to lay this for your kind consideration.

The majority of the members of our Association are dealing in goods of mills under your management since their establishment and desire to do so in the future too. Further several of the members of our Association are working as selling agents of mills under your management. Since the establishment of your mills our members have been entering into contracts for very large quantities of piecegoods and have been purchasing goods to the extent of millions of rupees. You are well aware of the national movement throughout India for the spread of Swadeshi and every one of our members feels it a duty to help and to support the movement and every member the Association and, in fact, every Indian who failed to support such movement would have reason to be ashamed of himself. When this movement was started we all hoped that our business which was in Swadeshi cloth would increase considerably but such of our members as have been dealing in cloth of your mills find themselves without any business for reasons you very well know. You are well aware that our members have purchased goods of your mills in very large quantities valued at millions and those goods are still lying in our members' godowns as also in the godowns of your mills since a long time in consequence of the unpopularity your mills have earned by not coming to terms with the Congress leaders who are taking such a keen interest in the spread of Swadeshi.

For the reasons mentioned above, we have no purchaser of any cloth of your Mills at present and we are undergoing heavy losses and expenses and so are you and there is a certainty of heavier losses in future increasing day by day.

SETTLE WITH THE CONGRESS.

Our members verbally requested you very often to come to a settlement with the National Congress so as to give our goods an outlet in the Indian markets but you have disregarded our requests and nave not done anything in the matter as yet.

We, therefore, once again, but for the last, request you earnestly to give the matter serious consideration. The Congress has the confidence of almost whole of India and a ban of your goods would mean stoppage of all business.

Further we beg to observe that mills under your management are Indian mills and for that, if not for anything else, you should bear affection and regard towards Indians and Indian businessmen and Indian National interests.

We are sorry to inform in conclusion that if you do not choose to give due attention to our requests and do not arrange for a settlement which would open the market for the enormous amount of goods of your mills we hold at present we shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to sever our trade connections with your mills and the same step will have to be taken by our brother merchants in other cities of India.

We, however, trust your goodselves will in the best interests of the mills you manage give due attention to our above request and do the needful in the matter as soon as possible to prevent absolute ruin of the business of your mills.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) LUDLIPRASAD,
(Sd.) RIDHKARAM,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

AHMEDABAD GIRLS CONGRATULATED.

Pandit Malaviya On Boycott.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here from Broach to-day. Addressing a mass meeting this evening, Panditji narrated the glory and greatness of India. The people must stiffen the boycott, he said, and carry on an intensive propaganda against drink traffic. He asked them to cast off fear of lathi, bullets and be true non-violent soldiers. He congratulated the girls of Ahmedabad on their courage in hoisting the national flag over their school. Encouraged by this the boys had also saluted the national flag inspite of the "lathi." They must carry out Mahatmaji's programme and fight to a finish. And if they did so, he was sure they would have Swaraj within six months and Government would have to come to terms with Gandhiji. He asked the ladies to spin such a fine count as would excel even the yarns spun in Ahmedabad mills. Concluding Panditji said that if Swaraj came it would be for all and not for Hindu alone.—Free Press.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN RANPUR.

Committee Of Enquiry Appointed.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

In response to the repeated requests of the people of Ranpur the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a committee to enquire into the alleged atrocities of the Police at Ranpur. The committee will commence work on the 30th inst. On the committee are Messrs. G. V. Mavlankar, President, Chaitanya Prasad Dewanji and Jamnadas Balubhai Nanavati. —Free Press.

SAVE THE SHOLAPUR ACCUSED.

—:o:—

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha's Appeal.

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has passed the following resolution:—

"The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha is emphatically of opinion that the ends of justice will be definitely defeated by executing the sentences of death passed against the accused in the Sholapur Murder Case in the conduct and decision of which there has been conflicting evidence before the Court and differences of opinion amongst the Judges. The Sabha desires to point out that the trial and conviction of the accused under the Martial Law regulations shortly prior to the present trial has seriously hampered the accuse in their defence, which, had a most prejdicial effect upon the whole proceedings. The Sabha strongly feels that there is every likelihood of a grave miscarriage of justice being done if the sentences of death are executed: and urges upon the authorities, having regard t all the circumstances of the case, to commute the sentences of death passed against the accused into sentences of imprisonment."

—:o:—

Women Jailed In Delhi.

DELHI, Aug. 24.

Four ladies including the daughter of Swami Sharadhanand were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to 1½ months' imprisonment, for picketing.

Arguments were concluded in the case against Srimati Kohli and Parvati Devi. They have not been sentenced, as stated before. —Free Press.

MAGISTRATE GENTLY SNUBS EXECUTIVE

—:o:—

Kapoor Case Judgment

PLEA FOR FAIR CHANCE TO ACCUSED.

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

The judgment of Mr. W. S. Lewis Additional District Magistrate at the Borstal Jail in the case against Malik Jiwan Lal Kapoor, is of considerable public interest as it enunciates the principles of law in deciding cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Following are extracts from the judgment:—

The accused, who is 32 years of age, and a Bar-at-Law by profession, and Secretary of the High Court Bar Association, has been challaned under Section 17 (1) of the Cr. Law Amendment Act, XIV of 1908.

The Punjab Government, by notification No. 1979-S. E. dated the 23rd of June, 1930 extended the Act to the Province, and by notification No. 1930-S.B. of the same date, declared, among other bodies, the Punjab Provincial War Council and Punjab Provincial Satyagraha Committee, which are really indentical, to be unlawful associations.

At the first hearing, the accused announced that he would not participate in proceedings, and naturally, in view of this decision, no defence has been produced, nor has he pleaded.

We have, therefore, only the prosecution version to go on, and this I will proceed to notice in conjunction with the arguments of the learned Special Public Prosecutor and Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, who was deputed by the High Court Bar Association, and permitted by me to appear as amicus curae

THE SEARCH.

Copies of the notification, referred to, were issued from Simla on the 23rd of June, on the night intervening between the 23rd and on the 24th they were announced to responsible officials of the Satyagraha Committee, at its office at Bradlaugh Hall, which was then searched, on the 24th, they were exhibited on the notice board outside the District Magistrate's office, and, on the same day, they were communicated to two of the leading local papers, viz. the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Tribune." They appeared in the issues of the 27th, which were in the hands of the public on the previous day. On the evening of the 25th June, the accused was arrested under section 17 (1) for being either a member of the said Council or for taking part in its meetings as a worker or sympathiser, or, in some way or the other, and in the same capacity, assisting its operations.

I will proceed to notice the case against the accused, and, in doing so, will discuss the evidence on the following points:—

1. Was he a member or worker on the 23rd of June, 1930, when the notifications were issued?

(2) Was he a member or worker on the 25th of June 1930, when he was arrested, and was he aware of the ban? and

(3) If so, did he committ any overt act after the 23rd June to show that he had not dissociated himself from unlawful activities?

After finding guilty on the above issues, the Magistrate proceeds:—

"There are one or two points, which were stressed in arguments and which I feel I must notice, though briefly."

WAIT AND SEE.

One point was that the main object in taking action under the Act was to break up certain organisations, and that once notifications were issued declaring associations unlawful, the authorities should, in their own interests, and in all fairness, wait and see if they were continuing their activities. It was contended that it was most unfortunate, and a tactical blunder to have conducted the search of the office on the night of the 23rd June, and that it was preferable and more reasonable to have waited at least a day or two to see whether any overt acts were being committed before making haphazard arrests. A search could then take place, and only in such a case would records be available by way of documentary evidence in regard to an overt act that may be alleged.

Though some of these contentions may have force in them, I do not think I am called on to express any opinion. The justification of each arrest will be considered on merits, and unless the offices of institutions declared unlawful are searched without delay, there certainly is a possibility of records being removed, and this would add to difficulties in such prosections.

NOTICE OF THE BAN

The other point to be noticed is a contontion, some what allied. The facts on the record are said not to show that the accused, even if he had had anything to do with the Satyagraha Committee, had timely notice of the ban. In support, Nalsbury Vol. 9, page 507 was quoted, where it is laid down that a continuous act or proceeding not originally unlawful commenced before the passing of a statue, which prohibited it, cannot be treated as unlawful, until a reasonable time has been allowed for the discontinuance of the act or proceeding, and in considering what is a reasonable time for such discontinuance, the question whether a person is or is not ignorant of the passing of the statute or whether his ignorance is, in the circumstances, excusable may be taken into account."

It will be seen that I have net departed from the principle laid down, for I have held that circumstances exist which tend to show that the accused was well aware of the ban before his arrest, and that he did not seize opportunities to absolve himself.

THE SENTENCE.

The only question, which I have to decide new, is the sentences to be imposed. It appears that the accused joined the political field as recently as May 1930 and that, though he may not have been a member, he was certainly a worker of the Satyagraha Committee. These activities of his do not show that he took a very active or important part or that he held any office. These facts, his age, and the fact that he has been in custody since the 27th of June last incline me to the view that the period he has undergone in jail is sufficient punishment. I, therefore, in finding him guilty under Section 17 (1) of Act XIV of 1908, order that he shall undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court.—Free Press.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and there supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET-SEE WEEPING (see "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soap should be added the high profits of maker. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class Toilet Soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NO S. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of Benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

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CONSOLIDATING VESTED INTERESTS FOR I. C. S.

—:o:—

Move To Make A Special Preserve.

EXPENSES FOR FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPTS. TO BE MADE NON-VOTABLE!

Simon And Butler Reports Sequel.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

While the Viceroy is engaged in his peace talks, his civilian advisers are proceeding, unswayed by these negotiations, to perfect their plans over the issues raised by the Simon and Butler reports. One of the problems that has worried them most is the cetainty that whatever transference of political power takes place as a result of the new reforms, it would mean lesser power and patronage for the "heavenborn" I.C.S. And when it is remembered that a number of Senior members of the I.C.S. have encouraged their boys or relations to enter the I.C.S. they are anxious to see that attractions of the Service are not lost for these junior I.C.S. officers.

Accordingly they have been planning how best to create some special preserve for them. The proposal of the Butler Report and its endorsement by the Simon Commission that political relationship between Indian States and the Crown should pass on from the Governor-General-in-Council to Governor-General means that those who enter the Political Service will have special advantages both in respect of freedom from control and criticism of the legislature and of special allowances which rule the affairs of this Department and increase the I.C.S. and make this Department more or less a preserve of this Service. And in order to complete this process for safe and secure jobs the matter is being driven to what is called its logical conclusions so that all expenses for the Foreign and Political departments be made entirely non-voted and the Assembly of future will will be only an instrument formally sanctioning without question a consolidated fund for the expenses of this Department.

Thus merrily this process of consolidation of vested rights is proceeding internally, while the public outside is waiting for some sign of change in outlook to make for an honourable peace.

"Leader" Advises Postponement Of R. T. C.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

An Allahabad telegram to the "Daily Herald" gives prominence to the advocacy by the "Leader" of Allahabad, an organ of the Liberals, of the postponement of the Indian Round Table Conference. This move from the Indian Liberals seems to have caused surprise to many. In this connection it may be remembered that the Indian Liberals have been foremost in pressing for the holding of the Conference this year itself.

MR. SASTRI KEEPS MUM.

Interviewed and requested to express his opinion on the suggestion made by the "Leader," Mr. Srinivasa Sastri declined to make any comment.—Free Press.

PEACE PARLEYS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

"Mahatma Does Not Consent. To Call It Off".

LONDON, Aug. 23.

That the Viceroy demands as condition precedent to any understanding unconditional suspension of Civil Disobedience is impression left by a despatch to the "Morning Post" from its Simla correspondent.

Says the Simla correspondent of the "Morning Post": It is known that the letter of Mahatma Gandhi addressed to Mr. Jayakar, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru does not consent to call off the campaign of Civil Disobedience unconditionally. But so long as the Congress declines to agree to this move the Government cannot possibly discuss terms and, therefore, it appears the Viceroy's present discussions with Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is directed to ascertaining as to whether they are able to effectively advise this necessary move.—Free Press.

"FRAUD" OF PEACE TALKS.

Lala Dunichand Hits Out.

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

"Peace negotiations are a complete fraud while the foremost leaders are clasped in prison, one after another. The continuation of Police repression went ill with peace and goodwill", declared Lala Dunichand, ex-M.L.A., addressing a crowded meeting last night.

Resolutions were passed congratulating leaders, praying for the speedy recovery of Pandit Motilalji, who was characterised as the soul of India, and condemning the police excesses in Amritsar.

Earlier in the day a procession was organised, which was attended by thousands of men, women, and children, and it paraded the city.—Free Press.

USE

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Stoneware Pipes

and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

EFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON LANCASHIRE

50 Percent Reduction In Output

The trade situation in Great Britain continues to be extremely unsatisfactory, with Lancashire operating at only about 50 per cent of normal capacity and with no hope of any improvement while the Indian Boycott lasts. June figures of unemployment are practically up to the level of 2,000,000 and it seems now likely that the above figure must have exceeded. What in some ways is an even more serious phase of the depression, is the general loss of confidence now apparent in business circles—The following table giving unemployment percentage of insured workers wholly justifies the hopeless frame of mind into which the business people are drifting today:—

Date.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930
End of—	per cent	per cent	per cent.	per cent	per cent	per cent
January	11.5	11.0	12.0	10.7	12.2	12.8
February	11.3	10.4	10.9	10.4	12.2	12.1
March	11.1	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.1	14.0
April	10.9	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.9	14.6
May	10.9	14.3	8.7	9.8	9.9	15.3
June	11.9	14.6	8.8	10.7	9.3	15.8
July	11.2	14.4	9.2	11.6	9.9	
August	12.1	14.0	9.3	11.6	10.1	
September	12.0	13.7	9.3	11.4	10.0	
October	11.4	13.6	9.5	11.8	10.4	
November	11.0	13.5	9.9	12.1	11.0	
December	10.4	11.9	9.8	11.2	11.1	

17 Volunteers Sentenced.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

Seventeen volunteers have been convicted to-day to six months rigorous imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.

BHAINDER PICKETER JAILED.

VIRAR (Thana), Aug. 23

Sjt. Mangesh Gajanan Trailokya, a camp volunteer picketing at Bhainder liquor shop, was tried before the Magistrate, Kalyan Division, on the 22nd inst. and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default one week's imprisonment.—Free Press.

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Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.
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No Medical Examination.
Female lives also insured.
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SPECIAL CORKS
for Boot Cream Bottles, Ink Pots and other articles and Pots for Ointments etc. are now made in India, and known as
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A Combination Promptly Effective in Malaria, Malarial Cachexia, Anaemias, Etc.

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Servants Of People Convicted.

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

Mr. E. S. Lewis, Additinal District Magistrate sentenced two members of the Servants of Peoples Society and "War Council," Lala Jagannath and Lala Achintram, to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment more, under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR BOMBAY STUDENTS.

(Continued from page 12).

Hamill. "What we want is not an expert" said Mr. Gokhale.

COMPULSION.

Principal Mackenzie was of the opinion that the principle of compulsion would not succeed. He thought that the appointment of a Director of Physical Education would result in a lot of good.

Dr. S. K. Vadya related, how youths of 16 and 17 were given military training in Western countries at the pont of the bayonet. He said it was their duty to see that the scheme be atonce launched.

Principal Kanitkar put forward a scheme of "voluntary compulsory physical education" as a step towards "compulsory education." He said that it would not be possible all at once to introduce compulsion. He would suggest therefore that as a matter of encouragement the University subsidise such colleges which had volunteered to introduce compulsory physical training by paying Rs. 2 per pupil per annum to the particular College.

DR. VIEGAS.

Dr. Viegas said that it had become a custom to say that the University should pay for this and for that. The Colleges were collecting moneys on account of Gymkhana fees and he wanted to know what was being done with this. If the Colleges wanted a Director they coud pool these monies and pay the Director. The University should compel the Colleges to utilise that money towards introducing compulsory physical training.

Principal Shahani observed that there would be plenty of evasions on the part of the students if compulsory physical education was introduced. He thought it would be advisable to try it first in College hostels.

Principal V. G. Dalvie held that it would be feasible to recognise the different Gymnasiums and Physical Culture Institutions in the city. These might be subsidised by the University. The students should get certificates from these institutes before their terms were accepted. He was sure that many more institutes would spring up if there was encouragement.

FATHER DUHR'S SOLICITUDE.

The Rev. Duhr thought by introducing compulsion they would be forcing young University men to go through tedious, and dull exercises. "I want to defend the liberty of our young University students who are no longer school boys" he said. "Give us a swimming bath and you solve the problem" he added.

Dr. Jivanji Mody said that he was one of those who beieved that if they could make the younger generation physically healthy they could make them intellectually and morally healthy. He thought that in order that young men may be made to buid their bodies compulsion was necessary.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SUMMING-UP.

After some more discussion the Vice-Chancellor remarked that three clear issues had arisen out of the discussions.

They were:—

Whether the principle of compulsory physical education should be introduced in all the colleges as soon as possible;

Whether there should be a contribution of Rs. 2 per student for those Colleges ready to introduce compulsory education as a subsidy;

And whether there should be a Director of Physical Education.

The Committee agree with the first and the last issues and rejected the second.

This finished the work of the Committee who again converted themselves into the Senate. In view of the above findings of the Committee, the Senate approved of the proposals of the Syndicate in the matter of the physical training.

The recommendations of the Syndicate, were:—

"(1) The University ought to take steps to encourage all students to take some form of regular physical exercise, and to make this possible in Bombay, the University ought to try to secure adequate playing grounds there.

(2) The first necessity is for the University to have all students medically examined, the cost thereof being borne by the University.

(3) The University ought forthwith to appoint a Director of Physical Training. His duties, in the first instance, ought to be to help Colleges to discover ways of inducing students, in large numbers than at present, to take part in regularly organized games or physical training.

(4) The Director of Physical Training should also be required to submit to the Syndicate schemes to extend physical training among students of the University so as ultimately to secure that every student receives regular physical training"

On the motion of Principal Hamill the Senate sanctioned an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 11,000 for the purpose of carrying out the proposals. The sum to be utilised as follows.

	Rs.
(i) Medical inspection of 13,000 students at four annas per head	3,250
(ii) Director's pay per annum	6,000
Estimated travelling allowance at second class rates and halting allowances at Rs. 5 per day	1,500
Sundries	250
Total	11,000

OUT OF ORDER.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya then sought permission to move the three resolutions standing against his name. They were:—

"That the Senate resolves that in future the University shall always purchase for all its requirements, goods of Indian manufacture, whenever such goods are available."

"That the Senate resolves that no goods of British manufacture should be purchased by the University as long as the present methods of repression of all popular movements are persisted in by the Government."

"That the Senate congratulates those Fellows of the Bombay University who have been imprisoned for honourably discharging their duty towards the country."

The Vice-Chancellor ruled the last two resolutions out of order.

Speaking on the first resolution regarding the purchase of Swadeshi goods by the University, Mr. Vaidya said that his second resolution was the counterpart of the first. He regretted that the latter had been ruled out of order.

The resolution regarding Swadeshi was unanimously passed.

SENATE AND THE SYNDICATE.

The Senate next considered the following resolutions tabled by Mr. S. A. Brelvi:—

1. That in view of the Chancellor's ruling that no valid election can be held under Section 20 (1) (d) of the University of Bombay Act, 1928, and having regard to the Government Resolution, dated the 11th January 1930, confirming, under Section 44 (5) of the said Act, the results of the elections held under the Registrar's notices, dated the 7th and the 30th December 1929, with retrosvective effect the Senate declares its opinion that the relevant sections of the Act in regard to the several elections are mutually inconsistent, and cannot all be simultaneously and sympathetically enforced; and that, therefore, Government be moved to take an early opportunity to secure a radical, satisfactory, and mutually consistent amendment of the Act in regard to those sections.

2. That, the recent elections to the Syndicate from the Academic Council not being valid by the express terms of the Chancellor's ruling, and yet confirmed in their results with retrospective effect by Government Resolution, dated January 11th, 1930, the Academic Council be requested to consider the ways and means of setting aside the said elections, since they do not give due effect to the fundamental principle of Proportional Representation as required by Section 48 of the Bombay University, Act of 1928, and arrange for new ones being held in their place in a manner which will more fully give effect to that principle.

3. That, in the alternative if the elctions under Section 20) (1) (d) of the Bombay University Act, 1928, recently held cannot be set aside by the Acadmic Council, though the Chancellor's ruling declares that no valid elections can be held under the law and the statutes as they stand at present, the said elections should not be allowed to hold good for three years as required under Section 20 (2) of the Act, inasmuch as they are admittedly against the spirit of the Act; and that, accordingly Government be moved to take instant steps so as to amend the Act as to permit of re-election of this part of the Syndicate at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Vice-Chancellor ruled the second resolution out of order.

Mr. Brelvi said he would accept the Syndicate's resolution if Prof. Kanitkar's amendment was agreed to by the Senate.

The Senate adopted the recommendations of the Syndicate on this subject after Mr. Brelvi had withdrawn his resolutions in view of the following amendment of Prof. Kanitkar to the Syndicate Report:—

"And that the Syndicate be informed that in future no opinion, suggestion or proposal in regard to any amendment of the Act be addressed by them to Government without previously obtaining the sanction of the Senate whose authority is supreme especially in such a matter."

The Report of the Syndicate that they approve of Mr. Brelvi's proposal 1, but that no action need be taken since Government have already been addressed by the Syndicate in the matter of the amendment of the various sections of the Act relating to the elections so as to make them mutually consistent, and that they do not approve of proposals 2 and 3 was then adopted.

The Senate then adjourned "sine die."

SEQUEL TO CONGRESS BAN

—:o:—

Police Do Smart Work

SPECTATORS, SPINNERS & TEACHERS ALL HAULED UP!

(Through Congress Committee.)

TALGAON PETH, Aug. 23.

Police raided Congress Committees before any news declaring Congress Committees in East Khandesh illegal appeared in the press. The D. S. P. together with 30 constables came down upon Congress offices at 9 a.m. on Friday. They raided Congress offices and without showing warrants put under arrest 9 persons that were then present. Four of these were outsiders having no connection with Congress Committees. The rest include Mr. Kulkarni, President, Taluka Congress Committee. The Police Officers made a thorough search and confiscated some papers, boards and books. The spinning club in the adjoining room was also searched and papers were seized and both the spinning teachers were arrested. This spinning club is being conducted by Khadi Seva Sangh having no connection with Congress. The search went on for full five hours. The offices were locked and sealed. The news spread and hundreds gathered before the offices. At 3 the arrested persons were taken to the lock-up amidst loud cheers. While this was going on a second party of police raided Udyoga Mandir of Pimprala arrested five inmates and confiscated some papers and articles. The Udyoga Mandir is a Khadi Teaching school having no connection with Congress. Strong sense of resentment prevails in the town.

TAMIL NADU CALLING.

—:o:—

Invitation To Pandit Malaviya And Vithalbhai.

COIMBATORE, Aug. 20.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee at its meeting held on 18th August adopted resolutions 'inter alia' welcoming the decisions of the All-India Congress Working Committee at its last meeting, appealing to the people of Tamil Nadu to boycott the coming elections and picket polling booths, wherever possible and condemning the action of those seeking entry into the Councils in the name of the public and in violation of the mandate of the Congress.

By means of another resolution the Committee regretted that students of Tamil Naud had not responded sufficiently to the call of the nation in the present struggle and exhorted them to join the struggle in larger numbers following the example of their fellow students in other provinces.

The Committee requested Mr. V. J. Patel and Pandit Malaviya to make a tour in Tamil Nadu and authorised the Secretary to arrange for the same.

The Committee congratulated the public of Coimbatore, Madura, Tuticorin, Virudhunagar, Karur, Rajapalayam and Uthamapalayam on their conducting an intense campaign of picketing of liquor shops and exhorted them to continue their efforts.—A. P.

MR. ATHAVALE AGAIN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I suppose the whole Bombay public should be grateful to Mr. Athavale for his very able definition of Prabhat Feries delivered this afternoon apparenty for the edification of a police sergeant. Above everything this strong prop of the British Government considers them abusive. When on earth did the learned Coroner learn this?

We know enough of Mr. Athavale's temper both as a Presidency Magistrate, and as Coroner; and in main his free advice to the Government for strong action during the mill strikes is not forgotten. Evidently his mentality is the same as that of the "Civil and Military Gazettees," the only difference being that Mr. Athavale is only a Coroner and not a journalist. His business, I suppose, is to find out the causes that lead to a certain class of deaths on the strength of the evidence before him, and sermons on Prabhat Feries or any thing of the sort should be left out of the question (during the inquest at least) for those who know better about them.

I do not hold any brief for any Prabhat Ferie mandal, but I do certainly resent it as a license, and if the Coroner cannot say complimentary things about anything, he should at least keep a discreet silence, particularly when it is not his business to define one or the other things.—Yours, etc.,

C. R.

Aug. 20.

Hyderabad (Sind).—The deadlock over the hoisting of the National flag over the Vidyalaya High School ended on Friday by Rai Bahadur Pirbhdas, the Manager of the School, expressing regret and allowing the hoisting of the National Flag over the school building and certain students apologising for their behaviour. The school is normally working to-day. —A. P.

GODOWN PICKETING IN DELHI

14 Ladies Among The Convicted.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23.

Mr. Isar, the City Magistrate, today sentenced fourteen ladies to three months' simple imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for a month and a half, under the Picketing Ordinance, and under the same Ordinance, also sentenced 21 men volunteers to three months' R. I. each and fine of Rs. 50 each,. in default to undergo further month and a half R. I. All the persons thus convicted and sentenced were arrested on 21st and 22nd August while picketing the wholesale wine godown of Messrs. Daulatram at Nahar Saadakhan, off Queen's Road.—A. P.

YOUNG CATHOLICS' TERPSICHOREAN ENTHUSIASM

An Advice That Was Unheeded

(From A Correspondent.)

The Catholic Students' union celebrated their annual social event at the Town Hall on Saturday night, Mr. Aloysuis Soares, the Editor of the now defunct "Week" presiding. After the usual formalities, a dance was held. This item of the programme is being keenly resented by the saner elements of the community, because it is thought that by this action the youth of the community has exposed itself to the obvious sneer that the miniature Catholic Neros were fiddling while Bombay was ablaze.

It is understood that the dance was arranged in contravention of the advice from responsible quarters.

The young blood of the community, it is alleged was coaxed into this jazzy out-burst and Terpsichorean gyrations by the kindly attentions of the anti-Nationalist coterie of the Bombay Catholics including a few prelates.

A REFRESHING CONTRAST.

In refreshing contrast to the defiant attitude adopted by C. S. U., is the self-imposed abstinence of the Malabar Catholic Association from celebrating their Annual Dance. This decision, it is understood, was prompted by the one motive that while the country was passing through rough seas no section of the public should indulge in revelries which were the features of normal times.

A serious situation was, however, averted by the eleventh hour decision of the "No-Dance" school to drop the idea of requestioning the services of the Desh Sevikas for preventing the flow of wine and whisky.

FIRE HOSE, VIOLENCE AND BULLETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Berlin.—Three persons were killed and six injured at a meeting of the National Socialists at Dunzlau, Silesia. Police, trying to disperse meeting, turned on the fire hose, but crowd attacked and injured a policeman with stone. The police then opened fire.—Reuter.

PROSPECTIVE M. L. C.'S ELECTION PLEA.

—:o:—

"Not In Defiance Of Congress Mandate?".

(From A Correspondent.)

Not in defiance of the Congress Mandate, but to uphold the sanctity of the Roman Catholic Church against random onslaughts!

That was how an informal meeting of the friends and supporters of Capt. Jos. Alban DeSouza, sought to justify his candidature for the ensuing elections of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Doctor is standing from Bombay South Constituency.

Mr. Joseph Gomes, Bar-at-Law, recalled how in the Saidhana Bigamy Case the personal law of the Catholics had been set aside by the High Court of Judicature, and said that if an ardent Catholic had been in the Council he would surely have, by means of interpellations, drawn the attention of the Government to the seriousness of the issue.

PERSONAL LAWS.

The meeting decided to appeal to the voters of the Bombay South for their support to Dr. Alban on the one issue that the presence of a Catholic in the Council, however, powerless it may be, would act as a deterrent to their personal laws being flouted for want of a timely admonition.

Mr. Terence Nunes suggested that in view of the fact that the Nehru report had in its Declaration of Rights guaranteed to every community the sanctity of its personal laws, Congressmen might well be expected to view with toleration, the honest attempt of a Roman Catholic to safeguard the interests of the Church.

Mr. Jos. Alex Dias thought that the presence of an elected member in the Council would make up the deficiencies hitherto experienced because of the nominated element.

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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

LATHI CHARGE IN AHMEDABAD.

(Continued from page 6.)

Charge is simply heart-rending. Not only were the small boys, that entered the school compound with the National Flag, beaten but the other innocent onlookers outside the compound and some Sevikas controlling the crowds on the street got injuries. People were even dragged out of their houses and huts opposite the school and handled very roughly, so much so that more than 200 persons are said to have received multifarious injuries on their bodies, out of which nearly half the number is detained for treatment in the Congress Hospital, some of whom are said to be in serious condition.

If for argument's sake one were to say that the unfortunate incident was the result of a stupidly obstinate attitude of the boys, it could also be characterized as an obstinate behaviour of the authorities in handling the situation. One fails to understand why the authorities here objected so much to the hoisting of the Indian National Flag, which was not long ago honoured and saluted by even the head of this Presidency at Panchgani. It is said that even the Ambulance Car was detained for some time by the police and one can, therefore, judge their attitude on the whole in the matter. Can anyone, who has seen this sad affair here, dare to call it a sign of real Peace-move on the part of the Government? All true lovers of the motherland should, therefore, get more and more determined in their efforts to achieve real political and economic freedom for India.—Yours, etc.,

PATRIOTIC PARSI.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 21, 1930.

Simla.—A competitive examination for admission to the Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering branches of the Post and Telegraph Department will be held in Delhi, beginning on the 26th January, 1931. The examination will be a combined one for the prrpose of filling vacancies in the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Superior Telegraph and Wireless Branches of the Post and Telegraph Department.—A. P.

"WHY SWARAJ."

Tamil Pamphlet Forfeited.

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The Madras Government has forfeited the Tamil pamphlet entitled "Why Swaraj" published by the District Congress Committee, Bangalore.

The Madras Government has issued a communique giving publicity to the following resolution passed unanimously by the American Madura Mission on 10th July:—

"Whereas all American members of the American Madura Mission before being allowed to proceed to India for residence and work are required to give a pledge that they will maintain as to all political movements attitude of neutrality and whereas Reverend R. R. Keithan, a member of the Mission has not observed that pledge it is therefore, resolved that we, as a Mission desire publicly and unanimously to dissociate ourselves from such of his activities as have constituted a breach of this privilege".—A. P.

FOREST MASS RAID IN ANKOLA.

—:o:—

No Bidder For Toddy Shops.

(From A Correspondent)

ANKOLA, Aug. 19.

Thousands of persons are taking part in Jangal Satyagraha at various centres in Ankola Taluka. Yesterday more than 3,000 people including farmers raided the Baliguli forests and cut trees. Cutting the trees in the forest the Satyagrahis came out in a procession with pieces of wood in their hands, and requested the Police and Forest Officers to arrest them for breaking the laws.

More than 20 persons have been arrested to-day in this connection. Some of the farmers have also been arrested.

There was not a single bidder for the Toddy shop this year. Grazing Fees have not been paid as yet. Publication of the two weeklies 'Kanara Leader' and 'Kanara News' has been stopped by the Government. The only paper that is in existence is a semi-government paper popularly known here as 'Karwar Avichari.'

INDIA'S MAIN CONCERN IS HER SELF-RESPECT.

—:o:—

Sir Herbert Samuel On Fight For Freedom

Sir Herbert Samuel opened the Liberal Summer School in the Masonic Hall with an address on "The political outlook." The speech was notable for a reference, conceived in a fine Liberal temper, to India, and also for Sir Herbert's allusions to the Ullswater Commission and the prospect opened out by its failure.

Sir Herbert would offer no opinion upon the specific proposals of the Simon Commission, because he considers it most desirable that members of the British Parliament should preserve an open mind and avoid even the suspicion of prejudging the question. But this did not preclude him from offering some general reflections on the situation.

It seems (he said) that Indian opinion and British opinion have been, and still are, at cross-purposes. They are thinking fundamentally about different things. It is the consequence of the difference of mentality. The Englishman, practical and businesslike, with long experience of various forms of government, is thinking in terms of federal and local powers, of the relations between the principalities and British India, of the defence of the North-west Frontier and the status of the British army, of the best means of maintaining law and order in a vast territory of differing and often antagonistic races and religions and castes.

INDIA'S CONCERN FOR SELF-RESPECT.

But the Indian, as I understand it, while he may be thinking of those things, is thinking much more of his own self-respect—how he can secure the right to feel that his country is on an equal level with any other country; how he himself, as an Indian, may hold his head as high as anyone else that treads the soil of this planet; how he shall get free from the consciousness that he is a member of a conquered and a subject race.

And he is thinking, further, that his own civilisation, ancient, deep-rooted, has special characteristics, which may be not less worthy, on any right scale of values, than the civilisations of Europe or America. He dwells upon some of the aspects of those civilisations—the spirit of materialism, the enormous importance attached to Things as against Ideas, the industrialism which is the outcome of this philosophy, the hurry and the squalor that are often the consequences, the misuse of alcohol, and, by no means unimportant, the comparative roughness of manners. If there are elements in Western civilisation which it would be wise for him to adopt, he wishes to be free to adopt them of his own will, conscious of what he is doing and not in obedience to a foreign decree. The spinning-wheel is the symbol of all this.

A just, impartial, and uncorrupt Government is a great boon no doubt; but the saying is a false one, "Where justice rules 'tis freedom to obey." Justice is one thing, liberty is another, and the two do not necessarily coincide.

AN ATTITUDE COMMANDING SYMPATHY.

Now this general attitude which I have been describing, if I have rightly apprehended it, should not arouse any antagonism, it should rather command the sympathy of the British people. Self-respecting ourselves, we will not fail to honour the spirit of self-respect in others. To foster it in every outlying part of the Empire will not diminish, it will exalt the dignity of the centre. It was said by some one—was it Emerson or Carlyle? —"There is a type of great man who makes everyone about him feel small; but the really great man is he who makes everyone about him feel great." It is the same with empires. There have been types of empire which have sought greatness through the power and majesty and splendour of a ruling State; but the only empire which achieves a real greatness is that in which every province is enabled to feel itself not less august than the central State itself.

It is, of course, true that the status of any people must depend in the long run upon its own character and achievements, and upon nothing else. Yet to enable its character to develop and achievements to be won it must have scope. It must have liberty to grow according to its own genius. I believe that this is what politically minded India is thinking about now.

And when the practical Englishman says, "But what is it that you really propose, do you think that the Viceroy should be deprived straight away of all his powers and his functions reduced to the personal influence and the ceremonial duties of a constitutional sovereign? Do you suggest that the British army should be withdrawn, or else should be placed under the uncontrolled orders of Indian Ministers? Do you propose that the treaties with the Indian States should be torn up, and that they should be coerced to accept a new regime of which they may disapprove? Do you intend that Moslems should be subjected to Hindus in some places and Hindus subjected to Moslems in others? And who, in those circumstances, is to keep the peace?" When those questions are asked responsible Indians are, it seems, disposed to answer, "No, we do not necessarily propose any of those things. These are all points to be discussed and to be settled one by one. But everything depends upon the standpoint from which you approach them. Do you approach them from the side of subjection or from the side of liberty?"

SPIRIT AND SUBSTANCE.

I believe that if we get the spirit right the substance will follow. If we can convince the Indian that we are really approaching the question with the view not of retaining as much as we can of our own domination but of doing as much as we can to help him to establish the conditions of his national self-respect, then we may solve the immediate problems. And after that we may be able to win his assent for another conception of fundamental importance for the future of mankind'—"Manchester Guardian.."

ARRIVAL OF NEHRUS.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal's Failing Health.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The public of Allahabad had already come to know yesterday morning from the news columns of the 'Leader' that the two Nehrus and Dr. Syed Mahmud had left Yerovada jail the previous night and so the special train was expected to reach Naini any time on Wednesday night. In the early hours of the night many people from Allahabad reached Naini station, but as there was no definite information available about the time of arrival of the train, some of them returned by the last train available before midnight. Still a large number of Congress volunteers, about eighty in number, remained at the station and throughout the night till the special arrived occasional shouts of jais were heard.

At about 2 a.m. every body at the station was astir, as the movements of the police and railway staff indicated that the special train was about to arrive. At 2-12 a.m. the red lights of the train were visible at the outer signal, and in a moment it slowly steamed into the station. The special train consisted of the engine, a big G. I. P. Ry. while saloon and one third class carriage containing the guard's van. The deputy superintendent who was in charge first got down and gave a gentle knock at the door of the compartment in which the two Pandits and Dr. Mahmud were resting. They got up and took about 15 minutes in preparing to come out. Then Pandit Motilal appeared at the door of the saloon and the volunteers raised shouts of 'jais.' Pandit Motilal, with a smile, asked deputy superintendent Ikram Husain: 'What is this?' The Pandit was then approached by the two Jathadars of the volunteers, who wanted to make some representations to him about the local Congress affairs and to get his orders in writing so as to force the hands of the present leaders. But Pandit Motilal Nehru politely told them that it was not the business of a prisoner to issue orders but to obey orders. He asked them to go and see the Congress dictator in regard to the matter.

In reply to a personal inquiry about his health, Pandit Motilal Nehru whose face, voice, mood and looks were tell-tale of a failing health—said he had been keeping very bad health. He got fever for some days at Yeravada and for the last three days he had been emitting blood with sputum. He could not say wherefrom it came. In the meantime, Dr. Mahmud and Pandit Jawaharlal, also, came out of the saloon and their luggage was also brought down.

The three distinguished prisoners were then taken across the overbridge to the Pandits car and driven away to Naini jail.—"Leader."

Sealing Of Foreign Cloth In Bombay

The following is the list of those merchants who are in full sympathy with the movement of Foreign cloth boycott have allowed their stock of goods to be sealed by the Congress Sealing Office of the B.P.C.C. till the Congress gives them permission to sell:—

(1) Mahindrakar Bros'. Girgum No. 4.

(2) Jagannath Sobharam: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 73.

(3) Parmeshwardas Vishvanath: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 61.

(4) Nandram Mancharam: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 63.

(5) Nagindas Hariram: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 65.

(6) Sitaram Jaigopal: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 57.

(7) Marlidhar Mohanlal: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 69.

(8) Manhumal Narandas: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 71.

(9) Kunvarji Damodar: Marwari Bazar Shop No. 72.

(10) Vassumal Purshottamdas: Nagdevi Street Shop No. 72/74.

(11) Maharajmal Hansraj: Nagdevi Street Shop No. 199.

(12) Raghuvir Stores: Sandhurst Road No. 6/7.

(13) Jivantram Kundanwal: Masjid Bunder Road, Opp. Jakaria Masjid.

(14) The Janana Mardanna Cloth Stores: Sandhurst Road No. 4.

(15) Bhagvanji Hansraj Dhupelia Shop No. 4 Opp. Prarthna Samaj.

16) Shantilal Bros.: Opp. Prarthna Samaj.

(17) Shri Mahavi Stores: Prarthna Samaj No. 263.

(18) Girgaum Panch Depot: Mughbat Corner: Girgaum.

(19) Shri Datt and Co. Surya Mahal Tram Corner, Thakurdhwar.

(20) P. Master and Co. New Charni Road.

(21) G. S. Mhaskar: Girgaum No. 205.

(22) Krishnalal Manilal: Bhatsheth's Building Kumbhar Tukoa.

UP, UP, THE NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Little Govind, little Ram,
Little Kannu, little Sham,
Before March they used to play!
With a foot-ball every day.
But since Mahatmaji's Great March
They have flung the ball from arch
Instead they took National Flag;
No t in zeal these youngsters lag.
They are up with national cries,
Each of them to stand first tries.
They shout the slogans all the day
Alone with National Flag they play.
Kannu holds the Flag upright
Marches like a General bright,
Sometimes Govind leads the force
Soldierlike as tread they course,
"Up, Up, National Flag," they cry,
All other pastimes deem they dry.
This morning, I heard them say
Let us have a serious play
If our elders don't succeed,
Let us hasten with all speed,
Reaching the Municipal House
With fresh zeal we shall arouse
The Councillors to action right,
To get hoist dear Flag so bright.

—KIDDIES' ADMIRER.

DOES QUEEN MARY SMOKE?

—:o:—

American Moralists Staggered.

Gloom reigns to-day over the Puritan strongholds in Rockford, Illinois. The Morality Department of the Local Women's Christian Temperance Union—a body whose members act as moral policewomen of the universe—found its worst fears confirmed, as no denial has arrived from Queen Mary of the charge that she occasionally trifles with cigarettes writes the New York Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle."

One of the Morality Department's officials declared, "We were staggered when we read that her Majesty smoked.

"We could not believe our eyes and decided to cable the Queen asking her to authorise a denial. We are greatly disappointed so far not to have received a reply, but still hope to do so. We shall reserve judgment until we have ascertained the facts."

MOVE TO OUTLAW TOBACCO.

To the inquiry whether it was not impertinent to conduct an inquisition into the private habits of foreign monarchs, no reply was vouchsafed. Mrs. Bertram Wolfram, who signed the cable to the Queen, said it was in a spirit of fair-play that she approached her Majesty, as many inaccurate statements were made for propaganda purposes.

She declined to discuss what she would do if the Queen told her to mind her own business.

"Smoking is second only to drink as a social menace," another Morality Crusader asserted, "and the Queen's leadership would be invaluable in stamping out the nicotine evil."

Many organisations are working to prohibit tobacco in the United States on the lines of liquor abolition. In Oregon a referendum will shortly be taken on outlawing cigarettes.

The story that Queen Mary enjoys an occasional cigarette was quoted extensively from the "News-Chronicle" in papers throughout America and has given "great pain" in abolitionist circles.

Calcutta's New Mayor.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected Mayor of Calcutta at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening by defeating the Moslem candidate Unsudowla, ex-Deputy Mayor for the remaining period of this year. The vacancy was caused by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's inability to take the oath of allegiance within three months of his election.—A. P.

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1	Cash Bonus of			Rs.	10,000
1	Do.			,,	5,000
10	Cash Bonuses of	Rs. 1,000	each	,,	10,000
100	Do.	,, 500	,,	,,	50,000
2,500	Do.	,, 20	,,	,,	50,000
2,612		Total		Rs.	1,25,000

Issue of Donation Bonds and Provision for Cash Bonus

The Association issues, in all, 10,00,000 Donation Bonds of Rs. 10 each and the Donation Bond amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 collected from the Bond-holders will be utilised for granting loans to the Donation Certificate and Bond-holders of the Association on the security of their immovable properties at 6 per cent interest per annum under the Property Investment Scheme. Out of Rs. 6,00,000 interest the Association gets every year on the said Donation Amount, Rs. 5,00,000 will be utilized for granting Cash Bonuses as abovesaid i.e. at Rs. 1,25,000 every three months and the remaining Rs. 1,00,000 will be utilized for maintaining Charitable Institutions started or aided by the Association for feeding the disabled poor and nourishing the sickly and disabled cattle and other domestic animals, and meeting the working expenses of the Association. After all the Bonds draw Cash Bonuses, the entire Donation Amount will be invested in Government Securities and the whole of the interest Rs. 6,00,000 will be exclusively utilized for the perpetual maintenance of the abovesaid Charitable Institutions. So, the Bond-holders will have not only benefited themselves but also afforded relief to those in debt and distress.

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M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur P. D. DEVAYYA Avl., Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retd.), Chairman, Bench Magistrate Court and President, Municipal Council, Mercara (Coorg.)

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The Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras.
Chief Organiser & Director:—
MR. M. L. NAGANNAH,
Auditor:—
Mr. M. K. DANDEKAR, B.A., Fc. S.A.A., (Hon.) Incorporated Accountant, Madras.

LIST OF CASH BONUSES GRANTED

IN THE FIRST QUARTERLY DRAWING HELD ON 12th MAY 1930

TO

The Donation-Bond-Holders of the Association

First Rs: 1,000

Bond No. 753044 — Rs. 1,000

10 of Rs: 500 each

Bonds Nos. 314906, 66543, 309833, 50044, 67509, 156255, 7181, 59803, 551890, 557752.

294 of Rs. 20, each

BONDS NOS.

57068, 754760, 759575, 100088, 550560, 150101, 157110, 70097, 71858, 209658, 63930, 359858, 60113, 313666, 308358, 302468, 154520, 202102, 52357, 78687, 62188, 203406, 555663, 208376, 69036, 753084, 209659, 66497, 208304, 109905, 758502, 254847, 352785, 60384, 72281, 52524, 77389, 52366, 208253, 360035, 556859, 206004, 555547, 316174 397558, 357460, 109265, 559803, 204032, 397368, 757269, 52949, 307954, 204715, 201562, 204631, 201288, 311586, 50685, 202425, 80203, 155368, 205890, 208171, 201284, 202871, 50921, 204982, 350476, 72376, 203080, 208782, 200508, 71108, 204082, 203936, 558857, 207432, 207433, 254568, 102954, 301497, 201892, 305387, 208107, 104635, 73991, 313342, 100844, 159059, 50580, 54638, 30408, 203492, 251123, 356449, 202709, 207614, 209883, 755121, 751276, 201183, 559889, 63167.

61196, 559223, 53077, 203386, 203119, 204679, 205505, 300283, 306108, 108438, 55197, 53498, 208433, 200183, 250268, 750325, 203459, 208053, 203518, 200383, 315246, 203274, 305229, 59286, 254286, 204493, 74006, 207943, 203385, 754278, 204630, 203224, 55376, 209610, 208126, 205552, 108426, 202083, 154516, 150231, 205534, 201114, 316117, 203095, 254693, 251512, 311624, 207857, 203954, 315105, 206149, 551856, 254122, 202539, 558392, 556228, 200077, 72786, 201451, 65705, 203831, 206723, 208613, 75984, 207793, 70478, 200252, 301099, 202225, 203200, 66880, 59998, 756025, 65082, 80309, 556754 202037, 59428, 356303, 200360, 202672, 202866, 250454, 57801, 207925, 304078, 254920, 201595, 204483, 554003, 109489 204635, 206186, 200661, 200427, 204572, 203808, 76066, 253726, 204307.

152291, 761884, 350528, 77992, 69041 159817, 200672, 311452, 204388 204385, 152292, 63668, 52576, 756888, 206040, 74379, 553768, 204452, 204616, 253283, 313227, 208543, 250554, 202327, 752993, 206298, 76676, 155402, 103966, 205105, 300211, 202388, 305284, 155247, 201039, 201279 312241, 61492, 252203, 200230, 60857, 206928, 201625, 73036, 204006, 201525, 557107, 357795, 71545, 315102, 209276, 201257, 156608, 208165, 558282 203078, 156986, 200194, 200885, 204704, 202024, 556333, 757888, 201219, 204719, 53997, 751209, 204562, 200663, 201063, 103860, 759907, 305753, 750540, 754481, 210009, 203285, 351771, 302739, 356173, 204326, 204540, 203531, 74317, 557289, 153594, 254943, 71113, 754738, 205044

NEXT QUARTERLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON 31ST AUGUST 1930.

But, the drawing list will be closed on 30th August, 1930, or even earlier if all the remaining Donation Bonds are subscribed for. Since the number of Donation Bonds available for allotment is limited and applications for the same are pouring in good numbers, those that are desirous of taking Bonds are advised to send their applications with Rs. 12-8 (Rs. 2-8 towards admission fee and cost of Bond and Rs. 10 towards Donation amount) for each Bond immediately to avoid disappointment. If any Bonds remain unallotted on the 30th August, 1930, the number of Cash Bonuses to be drawn will be proportionately less.

Those that cannot pay Rs. 12-8 in lump sum may pay only Rs. 2-8 with the application and Rs. 10 by four quarterly instalments of Rs. 2-8 each together with As. 4 per quarter towards interest and other charges. Even those who pay Bond amount by instalments, will participate in every drawing commencing from 31st August 1930, alone provided instalments are paid regularly every three months till payment of Rs. 10 is completed. In case any of them draw Cash Bonuses before they complete the payment of the donation amount the unpaid Donation amount will be deducted out of the Cash Bonus drawn and the balance paid to them.

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or
Mr. G. D. Vyas Chief Agent, Gopipura, Satan Falia, Surat,
Mr. B. D. Sthalekar, Special Representative, 8/189, J. K. Building, Gamdevi, Bombay.

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Can be worn over your usual glasses
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What the People Say

MILLS AND FOREIGN CLOTH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The majority of our countrymen perhaps do not quite realise the immense debt which they owe to the Boicott Committee of the Congress for having classified Indian Mills into Swadeshi and non-Swadeshi. It will perhaps be within the recollection of your readers that Swadeshi goods have been defined by the Bombay Swadeshi League as "goods which are manufactured in India from Indian raw or basic materials and with direction, management, labour and capital which are predominantly Indian", with a proviso that "where Indian raw and basic materials is not available it shall be permissable to use foreign raw or basic material.'.

This is obviously a step in the right direction. If our premier industry, of which we are all so justly proud, is to be worthy of its name, it should undoubtedly be predominantly Indian managed, with Indians having preponderating control of its policy and financial affairs. We are certainly not against a few Europeans who may be financially interested in Mill Companies so long as Indians have the controlling voice in their own affairs. It is felt in some quarters that the present movement is a racial one, but we must hasten to disabuse the minds of our European friends of this notion, which not only runs counter to the principle laid down by the Mahatmaji but also violates the holy spirit which actuates him in his present godly campaign.

It is also a matter for sincere congratulation that the Boycott Committee have recently gone a step further, and have laid it down as an additional condition that Mill Agents must give an undertaking to refrain from trading in foreign piecegoods for all time. I trust that the Boycott Committee will not allow the matter to rest here. I would respectfully suggest that they should apply this test to every Mill in India whether European or Indian managed. It is quite conceivable that in the absence of such an undertaking, when political peace is restored and the picketing new going on with such laudable zest is more or less slackened, should a demand for foreign cloth (not necessarily British) spring up again, Indians in control of Mill management might be tempted to deal in these goods by virtue of the competitive prices at which such goods will be offered. In such an event, Indian millowners may not consider themselves under any obligation not to deal in foreign cloth; besides, human nature being what it is, the possibility of some Indians being so unpatriotic as to contemplate dealing in such goods cannot be ignored. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Congress as the custodians of our national conscience to make sure that a loophole of this nature is effectually prevented. After all, it is the Congress and their adherents who are making sacrifices in blood and treasure undreamt of even six months ago, and one of whose aim, is the prosperity of the indigenous industry; it is all the more necessary, therefore, that such a noble and truly patriotic ideal should not be frustrated by any lack of suitable safeguards on the part of the Boycott Committee.—Yours, etc.,

NARANDAS MAGANLAL.
Bhagwan Nivas,
Thakurdwar, Aug. 21.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Corporation Stultifies Itself.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The most important question of hoisting a National Flag on the buildings of the Municipal Head Offices which was being looked upon with much eager and enthusiasm by the citizens of Bombay for a long time was decided in yesterday's Corporation meeting, resulting in the postponement of the main question till the end of the year 1930.

In moving the amendment for the postponement of the question, Mr. H. R. Heerjibehedin assured the House that he was not opposed to the question of hoisting the National Flag, but, according to him, the proper time had not yet arrived, which perhaps to men of his mentality would never arrive. He further went on to say that the peace negotiations which were now in progress were likely to fructify and a better atmosphere might be created for the smooth passage of the resolution. One wonders really at the plea put forward by Mr. Heerjebehedin. What have the peace negotiations to do with the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal buildings in Bombay? The tri-coloured flag which has already been recognised as a National Flag by the Indian National Congress and which has a place of honour in the hearts of every patriotic Indian ought to have been given a place on the Municipal Buildings much earlier. In a matter of fact many big and small cities in the Presidency and even outside have scored over Bombay in this matter. Every civilized country has its National Flag and I do not understand why India should not have one. Several meetings of the citizens of Bombay were held during the last few days in different Wards of the City and had given their clear verdict in favour of the proposition. But there seems to be something vitally wrong with the mentality of those of our city fathers who had the audacity to go against the express wishes of the people and to vote in favour of Mr. Heerjibehedin's uncalled-for and mischievous amendment.

The attitude of men like Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who have all along passed as seasoned nationalists, is all the more amazing. One rally fails to understand what it was that prompted them not to record their votes on the proposition. The attitude of the two so-called representatives of labour, Sjt. Asavale representing the mill workers) and Mr. M. I. Sarang (representing the Indian seamen) is equally unjustifiable, in view of the fact that the great majority of workers whom they are supposed to represent have wholeheartedly rallied round the Congress. I am also surprised to find the name of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in the list of those who voted for the postponement. Mr. Kanji, in the past, had taken prominent part in the Home Rule movement and is generally known to be at least a sympathiser of the nationalist movement, if not a staunch nationalist. As regards the other worthies of the so-called Progressive Party (?) it is better not to say anything.

It is really regrettable that the Corporation representing the city which has so far stood first in the present movement and has given a lead to the rest of the country should have stultified itself like this. But the question, however, cannot be left there. Whatever the city fathers the majority of whom have betrayed the confidence of the rent-payers and have violated the clear mandate given to them—decide, it is the duty of the citizens of Bombay to see that the question does not remain shelved for another four months but to see that the National Flag is hoisted on the Corpporation buildings at the earliest possible opportunity. It is now the duty of the B. P. C. C. to take the matter in hand. As a first step it should convene public meetings in different Wards of the city and censure those who have voted against the hoisting of the Flag and also those who have remained neutral. Will the B. P. C. C. and also the citizens of Bombay take steps to see that the National Flag is hoisted on the Municipal buildings?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

DR. NUNAN & RED-CROSS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his evidence in the Coroner's Court Dr. Nunan is reported to have said "I went there as District Superintendent of Red-Cross Ambulance." The above statement is misleading as will be seen from the extract of a letter dated 4th August 1930 from the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Red Cross Society in reply to mine.

"Dr. Nunan is not connected with the Indian Red-Cross Society and we have no part in the 'First Aid Section' excepting that our Ambulance with driver and ward boy have been attending to help with the wounded."—Yours, etc.,

B. V. V.

Aug. 22.

"THE ISLAM GYMKHANA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You very kindly permitted me to express my frank opinion regarding the state of the Islam Gymkhana, a fortnight ago. I hope you would be so good as to extend the hospitality of your columns for the last time as far as I am concerned to this letter also.

I was glad to know Messrs. Jasdanwala and Fyzee were so keenly alive to the sense of their responsibilities as secretaries, and were willing to go so far out of their way as to invite those "with whom they have no interest in common", for a cup of tea. It might be, I admit, a very Islamic remedy but what I wanted to impress was, that it was only a secondary consideration. Islam first expects you to be at peace with others "Salam-Alaik" and then bestow upon them your generous hospitality. A cup of tea is alright as far as it goes, in making friends, but I am afraid it cannot help matters much if there is a storm in the tea-pot.

The principles of Islamic brotherhood are the most simple in the world and admit of no special propoundings. They only, who lack the true Spirit of Islam, look for such vain vanities.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY,
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When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

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CORPORATION & NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I read your to-day's "paper," I could not refrain from asking myself whether it was not a great shame that the premier Municipality of India should make such a sorry exhibition of its power of reason and judgment by throwing overboard a sensible and harmless motion of hoisting the National Flag on the civic building.

Yes, Mr. Hirjibehdin, has made a name as peace-maker, but has not the Corporation brought "pity" on themselves in rejecting the proposal when the country's heart is burning for the respect of their National Flag, the handfuls of Bombay Corporators should have flouted their opinion in the way they did, though the country means no dis-respect towards the Union Jack?—Yours, etc.

SHAVAKSHA NASARVANJI PUNEGAR.

LATHI CHARGE IN AHMEDABAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The lathi charge at Ahmedabad is again a sad incident which rents the hearts of peaceful citizens. It may well be argued that the lathi charge was made to disperse the volunteers selling contraband salt. But the attention of the authorities should be drawn to the fact that when "arrest" is the best and peaceful means of stopping the sale, I do not understand why lathi charge should be resorted to. The attention of the authorities is further drawn to the fact that many peaceful and innocent passers-by fall victim to the charge. Is this not really deplorable?—Yours, etc.,

Ahmedabad, August 12.

"CITIZEN."

SHIKARPUR SEVAK DAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The volunteers of Ambulance, Shikarpur Sevak Dal reached Sukkar, on the 31st July to do relief work for the flood stricken people of Shikarpur, when they reached it was told to them the town was in panic, anyhow they managed a night at the station and the next day they gathered over 5,0000 refugees stuck up in different parts of the town. Some had been molested in communal riots and put them together in a high school compound, and within four days despatched them to Shikarpur and other villages, quite safe and sound. The second and third day was so troublesome that not a car was available, almost all were under the police control. But the D. S. P. of the District was so kind to allow us to run our lorry and do relief work.

When the British Military took charge of the town, the General Officer Commanding gave us all facilities to carry on our relief work though so many rules were in force for the safety of the town.—Yours, etc.,

UTAMCHAND C. ROHRA,
Capt.,
Ambulance, Shikarpur Sevak Dal.

CITY FATHER'S GREAT BETRAYAL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those 45 who voted against the Flag motion in the Corporation have done a great disservice to the country. I have very great respect for Mr. Hirjibehedin and I have always admired his courage of conviction and his moderate and steady views on the political situation in the country but his sad performance of Thursday last in the Municipal Corporation when he tried to blow hot and cold at the same time in moving his ill-advised amendment on the Flag motion has given a rude shock to all his friends and admirers. I do not doubt his patriotism and he must have meant well but he does not seem to have realised the feeling of the public which would not brook any insult to the National Flag. His arguments were unconvincing and we fail to understand how the peace negotiations now going on can prevent the unfurling of a National Flag on the Corporation building. Peace or no Peace the National Flag must keep flying and it is a pity that a Nationalist of Mr. Hirjibehedin's type holding balanced views should have misconstrued the National Flag as the Flag of War. Mr. Shivdas Champsey had made it quite clear in moving his resolution that he means no disrespect to the Union Jack or any other Flag but he was simply doing his duty towards his country yet our city Fathers misconstrued this move as a challenge to the Union Jack and ultimately managed to throw out the motion.

The scenes witnessed after the result was declared, must have brought home to our erring City Fathers that they have lost the confidence of the public and the public will never forget the insult offered to the National Flag the honour of which they will defend at any rate and at all cost.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug		
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
8th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,630
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,618
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,502
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,550
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,548
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia x‖	16,542
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
‖ with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xx Extra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

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1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

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	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	£98	£88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
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FARES TO EUROPE.

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London	£30	£53
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

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The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
8th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,429
1931		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl	DOMALA	8,429

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Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£113	£106	£98

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Date about		
Aug.		
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
30th	Mirzapore*	Singapore Shanghai & Japan
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
18	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

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Aug.		
27th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.
29th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug
*Rangoon Maru	6059	21 Aug.	30 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	....	9 Sept
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	....	@23Sept
*Penang Maru	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	....	@21 Oct
*Malacca Maru	5374	16 Oct.	62 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

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SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 23.
Chybassa, Livingston, Calcutta.
Vita, Beytaugh, Karachi.
Dartmund, Johnston, Java.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 24.
Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
City of Batavia, Nancollas, Calcutta.
Dalgoma, Trimble, Calcutta.
Aquileia, De Zoppo, Genoa.

LOADING.
Aug. 23.
Steamer Frentbank for New York.
Steamer New Orleans for New York.
Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Streefkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer City of Lahore for Liverpool.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and 100 passengers.

S S Dartmund:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Dartmund arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Badarpur sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S City of Batavia:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Batavia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Dalgoma:—The M M Co's steamer Dalgoma sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1930.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 City of Batavia, 3,072, Colombo, 23-8 F F Campbell and Co.
2 Macedonia, London, 23-8, M M and Co.
2 Ranpura London 6-9 M M and Co.
5 Aquileia, 4,086, Genoa, 25|8, L T and Co.
7 Lichtengels, 4,520, Karachi, 3-9, L Edwards Ltd.
10 Nagina 4000 NF, 30-8, M M and Co.
9 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
11 Dortmund 3713 Hamburg NF, Volkart Bros.
12 Sumatra Genoa 2-9, L T and M T.
14 Sunland, 3,067, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams T and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.
3 Barjora, 1903, Persian Gulf 27-8 M M and Co.
5 Alavi Jeddah, 27-8, T Morrison, and Co.
8 Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore, 4,135, Japan, 28-8, M M and Co.
6 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
H Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 23-9. L Narasji and Co.
L M Dalgoma 3571 24-8 M M and Co.
J Oostcapele, 348, M'Coast, 27-8, Merchant S N Co.
D E Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon NF, Scindia S N Co.
L M Vasna 2043 NF NF M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lahore 26-8 K M Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. E.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Aquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 5-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCK.
Boats of ss Castalia (American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.
S S Mirzapore of 17-8, general landing date 19-8.
S S Oosteappelle of 18-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Irrawadi 18-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Janaki, 19-8, general landing date 19-8.
Alavi of 19-8 general landing date 20-8.
Kalavati 20-8 general landing date 20-8.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Ahmedi of 20-8 general landing date 21-8.
S S Netravati of 20-8, general landing date 21-8.
S S Rangoon Maru of 21-8 G L P 22-8.
S S Barjora of 22-8 G L P 22-8.
S S Jalaveera of 21-8 G L P 22-8.
S S Parvati of 22-8 G L P 22-8.
(Boats) American Cotton, City of Benares of 21-8 G L P 22-8.
(Boats) American cotton, Aquileia of 21-8 G L P 22-8.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 18-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 6-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Khandalla, 20-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapara, 13-9-30, M M and Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 6-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Frentbank NF F F Campbell & Co.
New Orleans NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, NF, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Dortmund, NF, Volkart Bros.
Streefkerk NF E D Sassoon and Co.
Lintenfel NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia, NF, L T Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.
Barjora, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Rangoon Maru, 30-8-30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera NF S S N Co.
Gogra NF M M and Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Hubro, NF, S S and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.
STEAMERS TODAY.
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 9,233, Furlong, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 4520 Oltman L Edward Ltd.
Sunland T M Co.
Dortmund Volkart Brs.
Lindenfels 5123 Brenner L Edward Ltd.
Streefkerk 3823.
Sountendem E D Sassoon Co.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, 2,801, Garzano, M Italiana.
FOR NEW YORK.
Frentbank F F Campbell Co.
New Orleans 3828 Cross L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Itani, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co
Barjora, 1,903, Torrson, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Sikh 5,288 MacLean T M Co.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Bertson, S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Hubro, 1,027 Hoggensen, S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Nirpura, 3,647, Bruce, M M and Co.
Alavi, 2,157. Keir, T M Co.

EXPORTS.
Aug. 23.
S S Dwarka for Hamburg:—600 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co; 100 cwts gum karaya J Meyer and Co; 2000 cwt s castor seed 1000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 695 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 1609 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 17 bales hemp J Meyer and Co; 80 bales cotton raw A Moorji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 455 bales cracovia T Products Ltd.

For Trieste:—220 bales cotton raw John Cotton Trading Co; 945 bales cotton raw K K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 550 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 125 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros.

For Antwerp:—6000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 3000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—5000 cwts linseed 2000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Steefkerk for Hamburg:—7000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 150 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 220 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton raw J K Kaisha Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwts ground nut oil cakes 4000 cwts linseed oil cakes 1000 cwts kopra cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1500 cwts linseed Moosabhoy and Co; 225 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1000 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Ghent:—2200 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Litchenfels for Hamburg:—500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 10000 cwts groundnuts 4940 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—10000 cwts mowra seed 8000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam—4000 cwts mowra seed 6000 cwts groundnuts 988 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—8004 cwtws castor-seed Lagdiwala Bros; 14000 cwts castor seed 1000 cwts mowra seed 1000 cwts groundnuts 5928 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S S City of Lahore for Glasgow:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Sunland for Hamburg:—81 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Manji.

S S City of Batavia for Philadelphia:—137 casks goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Rangon Maru for Honykong:—150 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yukkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 131 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 260 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Osaka:—2500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1300 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Shanghai:—12 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

IMPORTS.
Aug. 23.
S S Barjora from Busrah, Agents M M and Co:—179 bags mash, 20 bags skin 2331 bags wheat.
From Mohmerah:—33 bags skins.
From Bushire 35 bags P seed.
From Bunder Abbas:—38 jottas assafoetida.
From Jask 499 bags matoots.
From Muscat:—2383 bags dates 200 bags sardines.
From Charbar—45 bundles mats.
From Gwadar—81 bundles mats.
From Pasni:—10 bundles mats.
From Karachi—6153 bags wheat 125 bags household flour 130 bags dhori 579 bags gram 63 bags gram flour, 18 bags gram dhall 25 cases dry fruits 15 cases spirits 15 drums lubricating oil.

S S Badarpur from Rangoon, Agents B Shell Oil Co:—355692 gallons kerosene oil in bulk 1649121 gallons benzine in bulk.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 23.

October	11.20 plus .05
December	11.32 plus .01
January	11.43 plus .06
Middling Spot	11.25 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 23.

October	10.96 plus .03
January	11.23 plus .01
Middling Spot	10.72 plus .03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

	Opening	Closing
August		6.11 plus .02
September		6.00 plus .02
Ooctober	5.98	5.99 plus .02
November		5.98 plus .01
December		6.03 plus .01
January	6.07	6.07 plus .01
February		6.09 plus .01
March	6.15	6.15 plus .01
April		6.17 plus .01
May		6.23 plus .01
June		6.25 plus .01
July		6.29 plus .01
August		6.32 plus .01
January, 1932		6.44 plus .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.40
Scinde, Fine	3.65
Scinde, Superfine	3.75
Bengal, Good	3.15
Bengal, Fully Good	3.40
Bengal, Fine	3.65
Oomra, Good	3.40
Oomra, Fully Good	3.70
Oomra, Fine	4.00
Broach, Fully Good	4.10
Broach, Fine	4.35
Broach, Superfine	4.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

November	9.55 plus .12
December	9.65 plus .06
January	9.70 plus .06
March	9.89 plus .06
May	10.12 plus .06
July	10.28 plus .06

LONDON SILVER
London, Aug. 23.
Silver—Chiha sold. Buyers holding out.
Spot 16 3/16
Forward 16 3/16

London, Aug. 23.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-5-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Aug. 23.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 2 per cent.
Banks Bills 3 months 2 1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Aug. 23.
T T London on Berlin 20.39
T T London on Amsterdam 12.09 3/8
T T London on Brussels 34.86
T T London on Madrid 45.00
T T London on Milan 92.58
T T London on Berne 25.06
T T London on Paris 123.92
T T London on Prague 164.07

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 23.
Cottonseed Bombay ton—August nominal £6-2-6
Castorseed Bombay ton—Aug/Sept sellers £14-17-6
Rapeseed Toria ton—Aug/Sept sellers £13-15-0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 23.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot closed.

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Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1930.

Compulsory Physical Training For Bombay Students.

RECURRING EXPENDITURE OF RS. 11,000 SANCTIONED.

Senate And Poona Lathi Charge.

UNIVERSITY TO USE SWADESHI GOODS.

After four hours' discussion the Bombay University Senate at its meeting held on Saturday adopted a scheme with a view "to introduce compulsory physical training in all colleges as soon as possible."

Before the question was taken up Principal G. S. Mahajani informed the house that news had been received in Bombay that Mr. Sabnis, Principal of the Sir Parashram Bhaw College, Poona, had been injured in a police lathi charge. He thought that it was their clear duty to tell the Government that it should help them in maintaining the independence of an institution like the College.

The speaker suggested that as a mark of sympathy for the injured Professor, the Senate should adjourn for two minutes.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the adjournment motion.

Prof. Karmarkar of the S. B. College declared that Government must respect the sanctity of a College premises and should instruct their police officers to be more level-headed than they had shown themselves.

SENATE CENSURES POLICE.

The Vice-Chancellor, observed that an adjournment may be moved without giving any reasons.

Thereupon Principal Gadgil moved an adjournment which was seconded by Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

The motion was carried and the Senate was adjourned for two minutes.

The introduction of compulsory physical training in Colleges was the next item considered by the Senate.

Remarking that the University had totally ignored the physical development of the students Prof. A. K. Trivedi moved:—

"That (a) every affiliated College should arrange to introduce compulsory physical training among its students as approved by the Syndicate as soon as possible.

(b) The Syndicate may be requested to consider the facilities and difficulties of the different Colleges and lay down the time limit from which each particular College shall introduce physical training among its undergraduates and the details of training acceptable for the students of that College.

(c) A Physical Training Syllabus Committee shall be appointed by the Syndicate. It shall be its duty to formulate a complete scheme of physical exercises to be gone through by the students. It should be asked to suggest a large number of options in the exercises to suit different physical requirements. Men like Professor K. R. Kanitkar, Mr. Maneck Rao of Baroda, Professor N. K. Apte and Mr. C. B. Purani of Broach may, among others be invited to act as members of this Committee."

NO SMOKING.

While Prof. Trivedi was making his speech Mr. S. A. Brelvi asked the Vice-Chancellor whether it was permissible for members of the Senate to indulge in smoking while the proceedings were going. The Vice-Chancellor replying in the negative, Principal Prof. Hamill, who was smoking said that the Vice-Chancellor had permitted him to smoke when the house was in Committee. The Vice-Chancellor replied that smoking was not permissible in the Senate meeting.

Principal Hamill raised a point of order whether the proposition was in order inasmuch as it involved preparation of a scheme of courses for physical training which was the function of the Academical Council only.

QUITE IN ORDER.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the proposition was in order

Dr. P. T. Patel moved an amendment modifying the various clauses of the proposition. Regarding the first clause the amendment suggested that the physical training should be on the lines of the system adopted by the Poona Arts College during 1928.

Principal Mackenzie suggested that the House should go into a Committee and discuss the question of compulsory physical training both in the light of the above resolution and also certain recommendations made by the Syndicate which had already considered the matter.

When the house had gone into a Committee, Principal Hamill asked if smoking was permissible in a Committee. The Vice-Chancellor said it was if the ladies did not object. Principal Hamill speaking on his motion explained the position taken up by the Syndicate in the matter. He said Mr. Trivedi's proposition was merely an expression of a pious wish. They could not compel University students to take compulsory physical exercises by merely passing resolutions. Every College Committee had come to conclusion, that at the present moment no satisfactory scheme of compulsory education was possible.

LACK OF FIELDS.

In Bombay most of the colleges had no ground available on which to carry out the scheme. Then they had no special staff to look to this branch of work. He thought that when the Bombay Land Development Scheme was carried a little further and the University got some land on the developed area it was possible to do considerable work.

He was certain that if the proposal was passed there would be all sorts of attempts to escape the regulation that would be made for the purpose. The whole matter had been considered by a special Committee of the Syndicate. He admitted that certain members of that Committee did not agree with all the proposals that the Committee finally decided to submit. The principle underlying the Committee's suggestions was that to introduce compulsory physical education at the present moment would be premature. At the same time a considerable amount of useful work would be done in the way of stimulating and encouraging students to take to some form of physical exercises.

DIRECTOR RECOMMENDED.

The Special Committee had recommended to the Syndicate the appointment of a Director of Physical training in order that the officer may survey the whole situation all over the presidency and discover ways and means to induce the students to take a larger part in games and exercises. He was perfectly sure that if such a director is appointed he would be able to place before them a scheme which would be acceptable to them. He emphasised that if physical training was going to be carried out it must be efficiently staffed like any other department of the University.

He therefore suggested that the Senate should accept the proposals of the Syndicate and agree to the financial provisions of the scheme. He felt it necessary to say again that the College students were not prepared for compulsory physical training at the present moment and that without their cooperation any scheme will be a miserable fiasco.

"WE MUST GET ALONG."

Principal G. N. Gokhale supporting the resolution observed that the difficulties in the way of compulsory physical education as given by Principal Hamill were bound to exist and the only way to overcome them was by having such measures. "Difficulties do exist but we must get along" said Mr. Gokhale As regards Principal Hamill's opinion that if a vote was taken the students would vote against the proposition, he (Mr. Gokhale) was sure that they would also vote against the syllabus of text books as well. (Laughter). Medical inspection was going on for the last so many years and the result was that it had been found that more than 60 per cent. of the students were suffering from enlarged spleens. Miss Mayo had made capital out of this discovery (laughter). Difficulty he said could be overcome if there was a will but it was no use having a physical Director as suggested by Principal

(Continued on page 8.)

LAXITY IN COAST-GUARD WATCHES.

—:o:—

Inquest On M. P.'s Body.

QUILLER-COUCH PLEADS FOR DISTRESS SIGNALS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

A verdict of accidental death by drowning, with a rider opining that there was laxity in placing coast-guard watches, was returned at an inquest at Polruan in Cornwall on Commodore King and Commander Searl, two of the victims of disaster which befell Isader.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch giving evidence expressed the opinion that the present system of coast atching was insufficient and inefficient owing to Governmental action in reducing coastguards. Undoubtedly had anyone been on duty in watchhouse at Lantivet Bay, they would have seen distress signals.

COAST WATCH.

The Coastguard District Officer in the course of his evidence tsated that he had instructed that the watchhouse at Lantivet Bay should be manned by ten in the evening. He agreed that someone was lacking in duty in not reporting change of weather, for then he would have had it manned earlier.

Fowey, Coastguardsman, who gave evidence stated that the watchhouse was not manned that evening owing to instructions from superior officer and there was no man in it until ten.—Reuter.

Birkenhead Exhausted.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is announced that Lord Birkenhead is now out of immediate danger and no further bulletins will be issued at present. As a result of the illness, Lord Birkenhead's heart is in an exhausted condition, necessitating complete rest for many weeks.—Reuter.

Polish Cabinet Resigns.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Warsaw—The Cabinet has resigned. Premier Slawek declaring that he is unable to carry on. The President has asked Pilsudski to form Government.—Reuter.

COMFORT IN KHADDAR.

—:o:—

Pandit Malaviya On Mill Industry.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

Addressing a meeting of the Millowners' Association, this evening, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya expressed satisfaction at the progress of the local mill industry. He said there was no other centre where the industry was purely Indian and thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi there were cordial relations between labour and capital in Ahmedabad.

Pandit Malaviya hoped that the industry would expand so as to stop all import of foreign cloth. He pleaded for starting of new mills or working of the existing mills in two shifts.

"I feel more comfortable in Khaddar than in any other dress," observed Pandit Malaviya, "but I urge eradication of foreign cloth by means of Khaddar and mill cloth."

Pandit Malaviya later addressed a monster meeting.—A. P.

Catholics And R. T. C.

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MANGALORE, Aug. 23.

The Committee of the All-India Conference of Catholics is starting up a panel of six names to the Premier and His Excellency the Viceroy for the selection of delegates to the Round Table Conference, alphabetically arranged, namely, Messrs. Arpudaswami Udayar, Dr. Frank D'Souza, ex-Member of the Council of State, Rao Bahadur Pannirsalvam, President, District Board, Tanjore, and President of the Catholic Conference, Mr. M. Ratnaswami, Member of the Madras Service Commission, Mr. Jerome Saldanha, and Mr. M. S. Sreshta.—A. P.

Allahabad.—Notifications have been issued fixing September 3 for the presentation of nomination papers for election from various constituencies of the U. P. Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

ARAB SEAMEN IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Colour Prejudice Again!

DELEGATIONS EFFORTS TO REMOVE DISABILITIES.

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The following are extracts from the report of the Arab and Somali Delegation to London. It will be remembered that the Arab and Somali seamen in London are working under certain disabilities, obviously on the score of being easterners. The delegation is trying to fight the discriminating policy of the British Shipping authorities and the Board of Trade. Their efforts are enumerated below:—

Messrs. A. Alwin, Abdulla Ali, and H. Sullyman arrived in London on the night of July 29th and were received by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake. Following a consultation at the Headquarters of the Western Islamic Association, the Delegation interviewed prominent people on the question of seamen.

At the Home Office, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake first presented the Arab and Somali seamen's case, being followed by Messrs. Alwin, Abdulla Ali and H. Sullyman. The Home Office representative listened patiently, and asked many questions to which the delegates replied in full. At the conclusion the officer agreed to accept a full statement of the Arab and Somali seamen's point of view.

The Delegation next proceeded to the House of Commons, and was received by Mr. Chuter Ede, Member for South Shields, and by Sir E. N. Bennett, Member for Central Cardiff. Both were extremely interested in the question and promised to go fully into the matter. Mr. Chuter Ede will communicate with Dr. Khalid Sheldrake in the near future. He suggested that he would be in South Shields on September 6th, when a conference might be held between Messrs. Gray, Clouston, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, and the Arab and Somali representatives.

The Delegation then proceed to visit Moulvi Syed Hashimi of Hyderabad Deccan who asked questions concerning the Muslim population of South Shields.

BOARD OF TRADE INTERVIEW.

The Delegation then proceeded to to the offices of the Board of Trade, and were assisted considerably by an ex-army colleague of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake.

Mr. Hoskens, one of the chiefs of the Board of Trade accorded an interview to Dr. Khalid Sheldrake on behalf of the Delegation, and the whole matter was put before him. It was pointed out that strictly speaking the matter of registration was the concern of the Shipping Federation, and the National Union of Seamen, and the Board of Trade was not concerned in this arrangement.

The points of the new agreement between the Shipping Federation and the National Union of Seamen were read and discussed. It was pointed out that the Shipping Federation had no bias against the Arab or Somali seamen, and were of opinion that the registration, and selection of crews on that basis would benefit the Arab and Somali seamen, and prevent any clash between the white seamen and themselves. The Delegates protested warmly against the new registration, but were informed that the agreement had been entered into, and they were advised to give it a trial.

Mr. A. S. M. Anik, was then visited by the Delegation. He is the oldest Muslim merchant in the City of London, and had already taken interest in the seamen's question. He referred briefly to the work already done on the seamen's behalf by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who had secured the support of Lord Lamington, and Colonel the Hon. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Vice-Chancellor "Helped Over"

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The picketing of the Allahabad University was met by a countermove by some students who mustering about a hundred strong, managed to force their way through the line of picketers by scrambling over walls. Even the Vice-Chancellor and professors were helped over. Professor Rudra, the Proctor, tactfully prevented a scrimmage.—A. P.

DIGAMBARS vs. SWETAMBARI.

—:o:—

Many Pandits Quote Many Shastras.

CASE THAT LASTED FIVE MONTHS.

PATNA, Aug. 23.

Judgment was delivered on August 18 by Pandit Bhubaneswar Pd. Pande, sub-Sudge II, Patna in the well-known Jain case concerning the Jain Shrinee at Pawapuri in the district of Patna, where Mahabir Swami, the founder of Jain religion attained 'Nirvana.'

The suit was field in October. 1926 by Sir Seth Rukum Chand and seven others, members of the Digambari Sect as representing the entire Digambar Jain community in India against Maharaj Bahadur Singh and ten others as representing the entire Swetambari sects of India. A large number of witnesses, numbering about eighty hailing from every part of India, both British India and Indian States were examined in this case and the final hearing of the case before the Sub-Judge lasted for nearly five months.

The suit was instituted by the Digambaris for certain declaration concerning joint management, control of the shrines and for removal of an image of Setambari cult from the main shrine at Pawapuri known as Jalmandil alleged to have been recently placed in the Jalmandil by the Setambari Manager. They also prayed for certain perpetual injunctions against the Swetambers, concerning the right of the Swetambers to place any Swetambari image in the Jalmandil.

The case involved many questions affecting religion, rituals etc. of both sects and therefore a large number of books on Jain religion and rituals, both in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakritic, Andhra Magadhi, Hindi and English were referred to in the case and well-known Pandits and scholars of both sects like Pandit Khub Chand Sastri, Gajadhar Lal Sastri on the side of the Digambara and Muni Jin Vijaiji of Sabarmati Ashram (now in jail) Mr. Ganeshilal Mehta, M.A.B.L. Advocate, Calcutta High Court on the side of the Swetambara were examined. Services of Dr. Bhandarkar, Professor and well-known scholar of the Calcutta University were also requisitioned in the case. The court has decided the point of management and control in favour of the defendants, the Swetambers, but has ordered for the removal of the image placed by Swetambers from the main shrine and has granted injunction in favour of the plaintiffs the Digambars.—Free Press.

C. P. FOREST SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Mr. Bapat Jailed For 9 Months.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 23

Mr. Bapat, Pleader and Publicity Officer, "War Council" led yesterday a batch of ten volunteers for the Forest Satyagraha. Mr. N. B. Deshpande, Pleader, was among the volunteers. All were arrested but seven were subsequently released without trial.

Hon. Mr. Nelson, the Revenue Member and Mr. Naroni, Inspector-General of Police, were present on the scene. Mr. Bapat was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default, two months' more.—A. P.

FOR ASKING PEOPLE TO CLOSE SHOPS.

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Calcutta Arrests.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

As a protest against the arrest of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the shops in Barrabuzar and other places observed hartal to-day and no business was transacted. Four ladies of Nari Satyagraha Samity were arrested this morning, while they were asking people to close their shops. They were detained at Lall Bazar. Six ladies were arrested under the Picketing Ordinance yesterday at Burrabazar and were released this noon from Lall Bazar.

Three pickets were also arrested this morning for picketing the Presidency College.

Sjt. Atul Bose, a prominent member of the All-Bengal Student' Association has been arrested on suspicion.—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. H. V. TULPULE ARRESTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 22.

Friday was a day of mighty sensations here. The morning papers brought the news of the Government notification regarding unlawful associations in Maharashtra and it spread throughout the Congress circles a wave upon wave of commotion. The first thought was of the grave and tremendous step the Government had taken. Even in the early morning, it was expected that before the day was out there would be a series of raids and arrests in the city and in the Cantonment.

The expectations began to be realized in the noon. At about one several police lorries and motor-cars arrived at the Tilak Mandir in which the Satyagraha Shibir is situated, with sergeants, police and high Police authorities. Nine volunteers found in the Mandir were arrested, the whole Shibir was searched for two hours and five or six large bundles of papers etc., were attached. The dictator of the Shibir, Mr. Deshpande, was on tour and everything passed off peacefully.

But in the Sir Parashuram Bhaw College, an unfortunate incident took place. A few of the sergeants entered the College-premises without permission, suspecting that some volunteers in the Shibir had run away to the College. The students gathered round them, one sergeant whistled for police and then there was a lathi-charge on the students themselves. In the chrage, even the Principal of the college suffered. Professor Narulkar saw the high Police authority in the Shibir and informed him of the action of the sergeants. He expressed regret, but when written apology was asked for, he is said to have declined to give it. The college-authorities, it is said, are making representations to the higher educational authorities in this connection. It is generally believed that the Police authorities must make some "amende honourable" to the College authorities for disturbing the peace in the college and unnecessarily belabouring its students.

CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Poona City Congress Committee has been declared to be unlawful. Under the notification, therefore, its president Mr. H. V. Tulpule, Mayor of Poona, was arrested at about three and taken to the Cantonment Police lock-up. In the evening he was produced before the District Magistrate who has postponed the case to Monday at one when he will be charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly. He is now sent to the Yeravda Jail. In arresting him the Government has taken a very surprising step. The schools were closed in honour of the arrest.

CANTONMENT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Yesterday, the office of the Cantonment Congress Committee, too, was raided and searched. It's dictator Mr. Natwarlal Shah has been arrested and some papers were seized. Another dictator has been appointed in his place.

In the evening, eleven out of the 19 arrested volunteers were discharged as they were very young. The trial of the remaining will soon take place.

All these items of news and happening sent a shock through the whole city. The public mind in the city was stirred. Even the Moderate "Dnyan-Prakash" has strongly criticised the hasty step taken by the Government in issuing and acting upon the notification. To add to the stir, news was received from Satara, and Karad, that the arrests of prominent local leaders like Mr. R. G. Soman who an ex-M.L.C., Mr. S. V. Bhide and Mr. Shrotri had been effected and that several searches had been made. All this is said to be the result of the demonstations on the occasion of the Governor's visits to Satara and Karad. Similar news is expected from Khandesh districts and Nagpur and Nasik districts where too the notifications applies and where Forest Satyagraha work has been going on. Repression of this type was so far found in operation only in the Punjab and Bengal. Now it has come down to Maharashtra. In Poona, the situation is tense and none knows what the Government is driving at by resorting to such policy of repression!

MAGISTRATE ORDERS VACATING OF CONGRESS ASHRAM.

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Alleged Terrorism Of Dealers.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 23

The Joint Magistrate ordered today under Section 144 to vacate for 2 months the Congress Ashram within 24 hours. Ashram volunteers have begun to terrorise country-liquor, foreign cloth and toddy dealers. Public peace appears to be endangered and failure to vacate the Ashram is punishable under Section 188.

The Satyagraha Council have decided not to vacate. The city observed hartal in honour of Maulana Azad's arrest and a big procession was held. A pubic meeting will be held in the evening.—Free Press.

Proscription Means Lack Of "Justice Or Political Wisdom."

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Commenting on the proscription of the Patel Report the "Hindu" writes: To seek to suppress the Patel report and its contents in this high-handed manner can hardly be the means of convincing the public that the much advertised resolution on the Sulaiman report is justified in fact in law or policy. The Government may possess in its armoury of repression the means of technically justifying the action that they have taken to suppress the Patel report but few unprejudiced people will consider it to be consistent either with natural justice or political wisdom at this juncture.—Free Press.

DELHI CONVICTIONS.

DELHI, Aug. 22.

Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, sentenced to-day 29 Congress volunteers to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default six months' simple imprisonment.

Eleven liquor shop picketers were arrested to-day including two lady pickets.—A. P.

GOVT'S DEAL WITH CHINESE BANK.

10 Million Ounces Of Silver,

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Shanghai.—The Government of India have sold to Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation five million ounces of silver for delivery next week. It is understood that a similar quantity will be sent by a later delivery.—Reuter.

Mrs. Zutshi's Trial.

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LAHORE, Aug. 23.

With smiles on her face, the first woman "Dictator" of the Congress in the Punjab, Mrs. Zutshi entered the Court of the First Class Magistrate. The husband of the accused, Mr. Zutshi, Advocate of Allahabad, accompanied by his three daughters, watched the proceedings, while Mr. Jivanlal Kapur, watched the case on behalf of the High Court Bar Association.

Mrs. Zutshi did not participate in the proceedings nor did she cross-examine any witness.

Eight witnesses were examined. The hearing of the case was adjourned.—A. P.

BASTI DICTATOR ARRESTED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

A message from Basti states that Mr. Lalta Prasad, the local Congress dictator has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

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Madras.—Government declared forfeited all copies of the Telugu book entitled Abhinava Bharatacharitra or history of modern India and Tamil pamphlet entitled Why Swaraj printed at Bangalore.—Free Press.

[Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. by ROMANI RAZOOQ KAPADIA, and Printed by HIND KHEL KAR SHETH at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Wadi Building, D/2 Chhatri Gully, Bombay 3.